

FILE DESCRIPTION

BUREAU FILE

SUBJECT Weatherman

FILE NO. 100-439048

SECTION NO. 32

SERIALS 2255

thru

2271

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 29 1968

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI CHICAGO

1153 URGENT 3/29/68 EOM

TO DIRECTOR (100-439046)

FROM CHICAGO (100-40903) 1P

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS), IS-SDS:

RELIABLE SOURCE ADVISED TODAY SDS CHAPTER UNIVERSITY OF ILL. CIRCLE CAMPUS, CHICAGO (UICC), PLANS DEMONSTRATION TODAY ELEVEN AM, ROSSEVELT ROAD BUILDING, UICC, PROTESTING UNIVERSITY DISCIPLINARY COMMITTEE HEARING RE FIVE STUDENTS WHO PARTICIPATED IN OBSTRUCTING RECRUITING BY U.S. MARINE CORPS ON CAMPUS JAN. LAST. SDS RECRUITING STUDENTS FROM OTHER AREA SCHOOLS TO PARTICIPATE IN DEMONSTRATION.

STUDENTS APPEARING BEFORE DISCIPLINARY COMMITTEE TODAY ARE CARL FINAMORE, YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE MEMBER; STU SMITH, ORGANIZER FOR PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY; CLAUDIA SMITH; STEVEN MEYER AND SANDRA MEYER. CHICAGO FILES CONTAIN NO UNFAVORABLE INFO RE STEVEN AND SANDRA MEYER AND CLAUDIA SMITH. R/C 99 2253

PD, LOCAL MILITARY, SECRET SERVICE, USA ADVISED. FOLLOWING MATTER CLOSELY. LHM FOLLOWS.

END

AXX CAB

FBI WASH DC

TUP APR 10 1968

CHICAGO
15 APR 3 1968

Routing Slip
FD-4 (Rev. 1-25-60)

Date 2-2-68

To: Director

FILE # 100-43008

Attn: Robert L. DeV.

☒ SAC _____ Title Supervisor A
☐ ASAC _____
☐ Supt. _____
☐ Agent _____
☐ SE _____
☐ IC _____
☐ CC _____
☐ Steno _____
☐ Clerk _____ Re: _____

ACTION DESIRED

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ Acknowledge | ☐ Open Case |
| ☐ Assign _____ Reassign _____ | ☐ Prepare lead cards |
| ☐ Bring file | ☐ Prepare tickler <u>114</u> |
| ☐ Call me | ☐ Recharge serials |
| ☐ Correct | ☐ Return assignment card |
| ☐ Deadline _____ | ☐ Return file |
| ☐ Deadline passed | ☐ Return serials |
| ☐ Delinquent | ☐ Search and return |
| ☐ Discontinue | ☐ See me |
| ☐ Expedite | ☐ Send Serials _____ |
| ☐ File | to _____ |
| ☒ For information | ☐ Submit new charges <u>MA20</u> |
| ☐ Handle | ☐ Submit report <u>MA20</u> |
| ☐ Initial & return | ☐ Type |
| ☐ Leads need attention | |
| ☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken. | |

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

SAC JOHN F. MALONE
Office NEW YORK

See reverse/side

FBI

Date:

4/1/68

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____

AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-439048)
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-40903)(P)
SUBJECT: STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC
SOCIETY (SDS)
IS - SDS
(OO: CHICAGO)

Remytels dated 3/26/68 and 3/28/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine (9) copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) concerning a demonstration sponsored by captioned organization. A copy of this LHM is being furnished to the United States Attorney, U. S. Secret Service, both Chicago, and Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois.

Source utilized in preparation of this LHM:

Agents observing demonstration:

4 - 92nd St
Bureau (encls. 9) (RM)
1 - 105-138315 (VIDEM)
6 - Chicago
1 - [redacted] b7d
1 - 100-42717 (VIDEM)
1 - 100-44717 (ROOSEVELT UNIVERSITY - SDS)
1 - 25-48332
1 - [redacted] b7c

EX-115

8 APR 4 1968

INT. SEC.

AGENCY: G-2, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.,

DATE FORW: 4-3-68

HOW FORW: M Per [redacted]

BY: WNP/pac

Approved: [signature]

Sent

Agent in Charge

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-40903

Chicago, Illinois
April 1, 1968

STUDENTS FOR A
DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)

[redacted] source, who has
furnished reliable information in the past, advised
that the Roosevelt University (RU) Chapter of the
Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) was
conducting a picket line at the United States Armed Forces Examination
Station, 615 West Van Buren, Chicago, Illinois,
1968, at 6:00 A.M.

Source advised that [redacted]
to be in sympathy with Mike [redacted] Chicago area
SDS [redacted] who [redacted] for a pre-induction physical
that [redacted]

On March 28, 1968, Special Agents of the
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed 19
individuals representing the RU-SDS commence picketing
at 6:00 A.M. in front of the AFES Station at 615 West
Van Buren, Chicago. The only placard displayed read,
"Those we are killing are our own brothers."

According to [redacted]
[redacted] AFES Station, Chicago, Davidson
reported for his pre-induction physical March 28, 1968,
and failed to cooperate in that he refused to list his
civil offenses on processing documents and left the
premises.

1482 8/17/10B
2/8/78
pg 1 para 1, 2
This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions
of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your
agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside
your agency.

ENCLOSURE

RE: STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A characterization of SDS is attached hereto.

The following agencies were advised of the above information:

[REDACTED] United States Attorney's
Office, Chicago, Illinois.

b7C [REDACTED] United States Secret
Service, Chicago, Illinois.

b7C [REDACTED]
Chicago Police Department.

b7C [REDACTED] Region I, 113th Military
Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois.

1
APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. GBS in L.A., General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anticommunist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of April 18, 1967, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

FBI

Date: 4/4/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

Via _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO
SUBJECT: STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY
(SDS)
IS - SDS
(Bufile 100-439048)
(CG file 100-40903)

CIRCLE CAMPUS COMMITTEE TO
END THE WAR IN VIETNAM
(UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS)
IS - SWP
(Bufile 100-447130)
(CG file 100-44665)

Re Chicago teletypes dated 3/29/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are twelve (12) copies
of an LHM captioned and dated as above.

The sources mentioned in the LHM are as follows:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

1 - Bureau (Enc. 12)
10 - Chicago

(1 - [REDACTED])
(1 - [REDACTED])
(1 - [REDACTED])
(1 - [REDACTED])
(1 - [REDACTED])
(1 - [REDACTED])

PLT:cnv

ENCLOSURE
(12) APR 10 1968

REC 22
XEROX
APR 10 1968

100-439048-2258

APR 8 1968

b7C

REC.

AGENCY: G-2, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.,

RAO (ISD, [REDACTED], CD)

DATE FORW: 4-9-68

HOW FORW: [REDACTED]

BY: per [REDACTED]

100-439048-2258
66 APR 19 1968
Special Agent in Charge

Sent

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

100-447130

CG 100-40903

CG 100-44665

 b1
Chicago files contain no additional unfavorable information regarding CLAUDIA SMITH, STEVEN MEYER and SANDRA MEYER.

Chicago will follow this matter and report the decision reached by the University Disciplinary Committee regarding the five students who appeared before it when this decision becomes known.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois

April 4, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

CG 100-40903

CG 100-44865

STUDENTS FOR A DEMO-
CRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)

CIRCLE CAMPUS COMMITTEE TO
END THE WAR IN VIETNAM
(UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS)

On March 29, 1968, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the Circle Campus Committee to End the War in Vietnam, University of Illinois (Circle Campus Committee), sponsored a demonstration on March 29, 1968, at the University of Illinois Circle Campus (UICC), Chicago, Illinois, which was supported by the Circle Campus Chapter of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS).

This source advised that the purpose of the demonstration was to protest the hearing before the University Disciplinary Committee of five students who obstructed United States Marine Corps recruiters on the Circle Campus during January, 1968. The students appearing before the committee were Carl Finamore, Stu Smith, Claudia Smith, Steven Meyer and Sandra Meyer.

ELL 1

b7d

Retained 1482 10/11/83
2/8/78
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION
pg 1 para 3

XEROX
APR 10 1961

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-439048-2258 1
ENCLOSURE

RE: STUDENTS FOR A DEMO-
CRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)

CIRCLE CAMPUS COMMITTEE TO
END THE WAR IN VIETNAM
(UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS)

The [redacted] News" on page 3 carried an article captioned "Draft
Protester Balks - Then Falls Physical." The article
stated that one Stuart Smith, 21, of 549 West Hill,
who said he is an organizer for the Progressive Labor
Party (PLP), was found physically disqualified for ser-
vice.

[redacted] mentioned above, advised that
at approximately 11:00 AM on March 29, 1968, 25 demonstrators
picketed outside of Room 255, Roosevelt Road Building, UICC.
Source stated that among the demonstrators he observed Earl
Silbar and John Mio Villagomez. During the demonstration
Silbar pounded on the door of the hearing room and was
warned by UICC police. Silbar was not placed under arrest
nor were there any other arrests or incidents during the
demonstration which lasted until 3:58 PM.

ILL
MICH

[redacted] who has furnished
reliable information in the past, advised that at the
SDS National Council meeting held at the University of
Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, on July 1 and 2, 1967,
Earl Silbar was elected to the National Administrative
Council of the SDS.

[redacted] advised that one Mio Villagomez had been dropped as a
candidate for membership in the YSA.

[redacted] AS OF [redacted] MEMBER SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY:
[redacted] in regard to the Circle Campus Committee, it is
noted that on [redacted]
[redacted] advised that Richard Hill is president of the Circle
Campus Committee and exercises control over it.

RE: STUDENTS FOR A DEMO-
CRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)

CIRCLE CAMPUS COMMITTEE TO
END THE WAR IN VIETNAM
(UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED] that Richard Hill was a member of the
Socialist Workers Party - Chicago Branch (SWP-CB) and
YSA-C and was also a member of the Executive Committee
of the YSA-C with the assignment as financial director
of the YSA-C. b7d

The following agencies were advised of the above
information:

[REDACTED] b7C
Region I, 113th MI Group
Evanston, Illinois

[REDACTED] b7C
United States Secret Service
Chicago, Illinois

[REDACTED] b7C
Secretary to
United States Attorney Thomas A. Foran
Chicago, Illinois

[REDACTED] b7C
Chicago Police Department
Chicago, Illinois

Characterizations of the following organizations
appear in the appendix attached hereto:

SDS
YSA-C
"Young Socialist"
SWP-CB
YSA
FLP

APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anticommunist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of April 18, 1967, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

1

APPENDIX

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE-CHICAGO

A source advised in late November, 1959, that the Young Socialist Alliance-Chicago (YSA-C), formerly known as Young Socialist Supporters, had its origin in a series of informal discussions held in Chicago prior to June, 1959, among individuals who were close to the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

The YSA-C as of November, 1959, proclaimed itself to be a city-wide revolutionary youth organization designed to build socialism in America and aimed toward youth on college campuses in the Chicago area and as being independent of all adult groupings.

According to a second source in May, 1967, the YSA-C, also known as the University Young Socialists, was considered the youth group of the Chicago Branch SWP and affiliated with the national organization of the YSA in New York. The YSA-C officers as of May, 1967, were current members or sympathizers of the Chicago SWP.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

"YOUNG SOCIALIST"

The "Young Socialist" is a magazine published five times a year by the Young Socialist Alliance. The October, 1964, edition, the initial edition utilizing the magazine format, relates that this magazine succeeds the "Young Socialist" newspaper in an effort to provide "more facts on more general issues than a small newspaper can."

The "Young Socialist" newspaper was formerly described as the official organ of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA).

The "Young Socialist" maintains office space at the headquarters of the YSA, Rooms 532-536, 41 Union Square, West, New York City, and has a mailing address of Post Office Box 471, Cooper Station, New York, New York 10003.

A characterization of the YSA is set out separately.

1

APPENDIX

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
CHICAGO BRANCH

In May, 1967, a source advised that it was his understanding that the currently active Chicago Branch of the ~~Socialist Workers Party (SWP)~~ was one of the founding branches of the SWP at a 1938 Chicago Trotskyist Convention, and it follows the aims and principles of the SWP which maintains national headquarters in New York City.

Members of the Chicago Branch serve as SWP national functionaries, and per capita membership dues and a sustaining fund quota are sent by this branch on a monthly basis to SWP national headquarters.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

1

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS) page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 8, set forth the Founding Declaration of the YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles of revolutionary socialism.

On March 10, 1967, a source advised that the YSA was formed during 1957, by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The source further advised that the YSA has recently become more open about admitting that it is the youth group of the SWP and that an SWP representative has publicly stated that the YSA is the SWP's youth group.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Rooms 532-536, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A characterization of "Young Socialist" is set out separately.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

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APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

A source advised on April 20, 1965, that the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), formerly known as the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), held its first national convention April 15-18, 1965, at New York, New York, to organize the PLM into a PLP. The PLP will have as its ultimate objective the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism.

The "New York Times" City Edition, Tuesday, April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP. The PLP was described as an outgrowth of the PLM. Its officers were identified as MILTON ROSEN, New York, President, and WILLIAM EPTON of New York and MORT SCHEER of San Francisco Vice Presidents. A 20-member National Committee was elected to direct the party until the next convention.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962 by Mr. ROSEN and Mr. SCHEER after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor," a bi-monthly magazine, "Challenge," a monthly New York City newspaper, and "Spark," a West Coast newspaper.

The April, 1967, issue of "Challenge," page 14, states that, "This paper is dedicated to fight for a new way of life—where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire government on every level."

A second source advised on September 26, 1966, that the PLP utilizes the address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York, but also utilizes an office in Room 617, 1 Union Square, West, New York City, where PLP publications are prepared.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE:

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Ge...

Pages E2554-E2555. Congressman Ashbrook, (R) Ohio, stated in his testimony before a House Appropriations Subcommittee in February of last year, Director J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI described the Students for a Democratic Society—SDS—a so-called new left organization which 'works constantly in furtherance of the aims and objectives of the Communist Party throughout the Nation.' In its national convention in June 1963, practically every subversive organization in the United States had delegates in attendance. - - - SDS is of particular interest because of its involvement with the youth of our Nation. Its purpose is to cause disruption and strife among our young citizens, particularly on university campuses." He included an article from the March 11, 1968, issue of Harro's, the national business and financial weekly, entitled Tea Days in April written by Alice Widener. The article comments on the plans of SDS for 10 days of violence and disruption in U. S. communities on April 21-30.

100-437048-
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 10 1968

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

55 APR 10 1968

FBI

Date: 4/12/68

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-111161) (100-438043) **b7c**

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: CHANGED
NATIONAL MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE
TO END THE WAR IN VIET NAM
INFORMATION CONCERNING
INTERNAL SECURITY
Cg File 100-44380 **b7c**

STUDENTS FOR A
DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)
INTERNAL SECURITY - SDS
Cg File 100-60603 **b7c**

ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN
LUTHER KING, JR.
Cg File 100-33356
RM

Title marked changed to reflect the addition of SDS to the title as it was one of the sponsoring organizations of the memorial service for MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. Title formerly carried as "NATIONAL MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE TO END THE WAR IN VIET NAM" INFORMATION CONCERNING INTERNAL SECURITY" and "ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. RM".

1 - Bureau (Enc. 18) (RM)

1 - Chicago **b7d**

1 - **b7d**

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1 - **b7d**

NOT RECORDED

165 APR 23 1968

APR 17 1968

MAY 2 1968

66 APR 1968

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-438043

CG 100-46803
CG 100-35453

Remytel 4/9/63.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 18 copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above.

Copies of the enclosed LHM are being furnished locally to the United States Attorney, Chicago; United States Secret Service, Chicago; and Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois.

The names of individuals and organizations mentioned in the enclosed LHM on whom subversive characterizations were not included were searched through indices of the Chicago Division and indices were either negative or there was insufficient information available from which subversive characterizations could be constructed. Chicago Division has a pending investigation regarding [REDACTED] b7C

Special Agents of the FBI who observed memorial service for MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., on April 9, 1968, were SA [REDACTED] and SA [REDACTED] b7C

Sources utilized in enclosed LHM are as follows:

[REDACTED] b7d
[REDACTED] b7d
[REDACTED] b7d

CG 100-44330
CG 100-40903
CG 100-35456

[REDACTED] b7d

[REDACTED] Region I, 1131 b7c
[REDACTED] Group, Evanston, Illinois.

The enclosed LHM is classified [REDACTED]
because it contains information received from sources
of continuing value, the unauthorized disclosure of
which could reveal their identity and compromise their
future effectiveness.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois

April 12, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-44380
100-40963
100-38356

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NATIONAL MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE
TO END THE WAR IN VIET NAM

STUDENTS FOR A
DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)

ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN
KING, JR.

[REDACTED] b7d
[REDACTED] that David Dellinger and Rennie Davis, national anti-war leaders issued the following call on April 5, 1968, for national strike for April 8, 1968, in support of Martin Luther King and the liberation of Black Americans:

"Martin Luther King is dead, but millions of black people continue to suffer poverty, police brutality and racism. Dr. King gave his life in order that these injustices might be eradicated forever. We believe now is the time to commit ourselves to carry out the program that Dr. King began. The National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Viet Nam, Students for a Democratic Society, will call for national work stoppage in which all those who are determined to support black liberation will stay away from work and classes and attend meetings of grief and determination in the streets. In this spirit we have proposed a national strike for Monday, April 8, 1968, as the first step in a campaign to wipe out poverty and racism. We have already received an enthusiastic response from our members in trade unions, in the high

Retained

DATE OF

Pg 2 Page 3

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and declassification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-1137040

**NATIONAL MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE
TO END THE WAR IN VIET NAM**

**STUDENTS FOR A
DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)**

**ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN
LUTHER KING, JR.**

schools and colleges and in the anti-war movement generally. We hope that the work stoppage will be taken upon by many unions and other organizations so it can be effectively implemented."

For more information, call Rennie Davis of the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Viet Nam, phone 939-2666.

Characterization of SDS is attached hereto.

David Dellinger

[REDACTED] b7d
Advised that the Militant Labor Forum (MLF) had sponsored a symposium on May 10, 1963, in New York City. The first speaker was David Dellinger, Editor of "Liberation" magazine, who identified himself as a pacifist. He stated that it was necessary to abolish the use of War, which is capitalism. He advocated a communist society and stated, "I am a communist," but pointed out that he was not a Soviet-type communist.

A characterization of the MLF is attached hereto.

Rennie Davis

[REDACTED] reliable, on [REDACTED] b7d

**NATIONAL MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE
TO END THE WAR IN VIET NAM**

**STUDENTS FOR A
DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)**

**ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN
LUTHER KING, JR.**

advised that Rennie Davis, whose true name is Rennard Cardon Davis, attended the 1963 National Convention of SDS as a member of the Illinois Chapter of that organization. At the convention Davis was elected to the National Executive Council of SDS. The letterhead on SDS stationery listed Rennie Davis as Director of Economic Research and Action Project of SDS.

On [REDACTED] reliable, advised Rennie Davis, a leader of JOIN Community Union, formerly known as Jobs Or Income Now, a community action group of SDS, made a trip to Hanoi, North Viet Nam, in the fall of 1967, at which time he met with representatives of the National Liberation Front. b7d

On [REDACTED] who has furnished insufficient information to determine reliability, advised that Rennie Davis, leader of the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Viet Nam, an anti-war organization, had canceled the national strike scheduled for April 8, 1968, in favor of a memorial service for Martin Luther King, Jr., at the bandstand, Grant Park, Chicago, Illinois, at 2:00 p.m. on April 9, 1968. b7d

On [REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the same information as above, but, in addition, advised that the memorial service was to be jointly sponsored by the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Viet Nam and SDS. b7d

**NATIONAL MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE
TO END THE WAR IN VIET NAM**

**STUDENTS FOR A
DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)**

**ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN
LUTHER KING, JR.**

On April 9, 1968, Special Agents of the FBI observed a memorial service for Martin Luther King, Jr., held at the bandstand located in Grant Park, Chicago, Illinois. The service was scheduled to begin at 2:00 p.m., but, due to the late arrival of several speakers, the service did not start until approximately 2:30 p.m. People started gathering at the bandstand at 1:30 p.m. At the time the service began there were approximately 400 individuals in the audience, which included about 50 Negroes. There was no indication as to the sponsor of the memorial service; the stated purpose of the service was to honor the memory of Martin Luther King, Jr.

Included among the speakers were Staughton Lynd and Mike Spiegel, introduced as National Secretary of SDS.

Staughton Lynd

The April 18, 1967, edition of the "Chicago Daily News", a daily Chicago newspaper, described Lynd as a Yale University professor and violent protestor against the Viet Nam war.

The article stated that Lynd had taken an unauthorized "peace mission" trip to Hanoi, North Viet Nam, during 1966 as a result of which he temporarily lost his United States passport.

Further, the "Chicago Sun-Times", a daily Chicago

**NATIONAL MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE
TO END THE WAR IN VIET NAM**

**STUDENTS FOR A
DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)**

**ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN
LUTHER KING, JR.**

newspaper, edition of March 27, 1968, contained an article relating to an anti-Viet Nam war affair held early in March, 1968, in Chicago. Lynd was in Chicago to participate in this affair and reportedly stated while here that he had recently applied for membership in the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America.

[REDACTED]

b7c

A characterization of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs, both local and national, as well as a characterization of the John Reed Club, is attached hereto.

Spiegel stated that Martin Luther King, Jr., was a champion of civil rights and his death would not destroy the civil rights movement, but, he believed, would give it more impetus.

Staughton Lynd spoke of Martin Luther King, Jr.'s

[REDACTED]

**NATIONAL MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE
TO END THE WAR IN VIET NAM**

**STUDENTS FOR A
DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)**

**ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN
LUTHER KING, JR.**

views concerning the war in Viet Nam. Lynd compared the war in Viet Nam to the liberation of the black community. He called for the immediate withdrawal of troops from Viet Nam and the black community. He also called for the right of self-determination for the Vietnamese people and the black community. Lynd stated that the anti-war slogan should be changed from "Hell no--we won't go" to "Hell no, we won't go to Viet Nam or go into black communities to kill our black brothers".

Other speakers talked of their association with Martin Luther King, Jr., of police brutality tactics utilized by the police and National Guardsmen stationed in the ghetto area during recent rioting in Chicago. Another individual claimed excessive bails had been set for those jailed during the riots and urged the audience to contribute to their aid through the United Legal Bail Bond Appeal, 7932 South Yale Street, Chicago, Illinois.

The Chicago "Sun-Times", a Chicago daily newspaper, in its issue of April 10, 1963, on page 30, contained an article captioned "Thousands Honor King Here". In part, the article stated the rally was sponsored by the Ad Hoc Committee for the Memorial to Doctor Martin Luther King, a group composed of various civil rights and peace groups which included SDS.

On [REDACTED] reliable, advised
subsequent to the memorial service, the pl [REDACTED] b7d

**NATIONAL MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE
TO END THE WAR IN VIET NAM**

**STUDENTS FOR A
DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)**

**ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN
LUTHER KING, JR.**

service hoped to gather support for a march on the Chicago Avenue Armory, headquarters for troops keeping order in Chicago.

Special Agents of the FBI observed the service end at approximately 4:15 p.m. People dispersed in all directions in groups of two and three. No march to the armory took place.

[REDACTED] advised on April 9, 1968, that Vernon W. Urban, Jr., was arrested as he departed from the memorial service at approximately 4:30 p.m. and was charged with disorderly conduct and resisting arrest. He was scheduled for court appearance on April 23, 1968. b7d

Vernon W. Urban, Jr.

The University of Missouri campus newspaper, "The Maneater", for February 8, 1967, carried an article which reported Vernon Urban was elected to the position of off-campus vice-chairman of SDS during a meeting of that organization held in Columbia, Missouri, the previous week.

The following individuals were notified of the above:

**NATIONAL MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE
TO END THE WAR IN VIET NAM**

**STUDENTS FOR A
DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS) /**

**ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN
LUTHER KING, JR.**

John Sim
Assistant United States Attorney
Chicago, Illinois

b7C

[REDACTED]
Region I
113th Military Intelligence Group
Evanston, Illinois

b7C

[REDACTED]
United States Secret Service
Chicago, Illinois

b7C

[REDACTED]
Chicago Police Department
Chicago, Illinois

CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anticommunist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of April 18, 1967, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

APPENDIX

FRIDAY NIGHT SOCIALIST FORUM, Also
Known as Militant Labor Forum

On May, 1967, a source advised that the Forum is a paper organization set up by the Chicago Branch, Socialist Workers Party (CWSWP), Chicago, Illinois, for Socialist Workers Party (SWP) members and sympathizers. Open meetings held under the auspices of this Forum are geared to the activities that the SWP is pursuing at a particular time, e.g., unemployment, election campaign, Cuba, segregation, etc.

A CWSWP member is in charge of the Forum and schedules meetings under the name of the Forum in order to conceal the SWP sponsorship of same. The meetings of the Forum generally are held at Chicago SWP headquarters although the Forum, in the past, has sponsored other affairs, such as meetings, socials and picnics held at other locations.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)

A source advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates were told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention.

The second source advised in September, 1966, that MIKE ZAGARELL, CPUSA Youth Director, stated that in Negro communities the Party still supported the plan to build "left" socialist centers and to solidify the Party base through the DCA. This source also advised in September, 1966, that DANIEL RUBIN, CPUSA National Organizational Secretary, stated the Party believes the DCA should have a working-class outlook and be a mass organization favorable to socialism, socialist countries and Marxism, and in April, 1967, advised that GUS HALL, CPUSA General Secretary, indicated the DCA primary emphasis should be on developing mass resistance to the draft.

A third source advised in September, 1967, that JARVIS TYNER was elected chairman of the DCA on September 10, 1967, at the Third National Convention of the DCA held in New York, New York, from September 8-10, 1967.

A fourth source advised during August, 1967, that JARVIS TYNER is a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA.

A fifth source advised on September 21, 1967, that the headquarters of the DCA is located at 34 West 17th Street, New York, New York.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS
OF CHICAGO (DCC)

On May 3, 1963, a source advised that on June 30, 1964, a group of young people who attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) met in Chicago and adopted a statement of purpose and constitution forming the DCC as an affiliate of the national DCA.

A second source advised on May 1, 1967, that DCA chartered clubs in the Chicago area are the West Side DCC and the North Side DCC, neither of which currently maintain a headquarters. There is no central headquarters for the DCC and there are no unchartered clubs in this area.

The second source advised that the majority of DCC members are also members of the CP.

During the past year DCC activity has been almost nonexistent.

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APPENDIX

JOHN REED CLUBS OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. Cited as organizations "whose affiliation with the Communist Party is clear beyond dispute."

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 1478, January 3, 1940, p.10.)

FBI

Date: *April 15, 1968*Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY
(SDS)
IS - SDS
(Bufile 100-439048)
(CG file 100-40903)

CIRCLE CAMPUS COMMITTEE TO
END THE WAR IN VIETNAM
(UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS)
IS - SWP
(Bufile 100-447130)
(CG file 100-44865)

Re Chicago airtel dated 4/4/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are twelve (12) copies of
a letterhead memorandum (LHM) captioned and dated as above.

① - *Q32057*
- Bureau (Encls. 12) (RM) **ENCLOSURE**
8 - Chicago *1-822034*

(1 - [redacted] *b7C*)
(1 - [redacted] *b7C*)
(1 - 100-44710) (SDS CIRCLE CAMPUS CHAPTER)
(1 - [redacted] *b7C*)
(1 - [redacted] *b7C*)
(1 - [redacted] *b7C*)

PLT:mes
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EX-105

12 APR 17 1968

AGENCY: G-2, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.

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DATE FORM: *4-18-68*HOW FORM: *RIS*BY: *CWTL per*

INT. SEC.

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59 APR 25 1968
MAY 26 1968

Sent _____ M Per _____

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 100-447130-

CG 100-40903

CG 100-44685

The sources mentioned in the LHM are as follows:

[REDACTED] b7d
[REDACTED] b7d

The enclosed LHM is classified "[REDACTED]" since it contains information furnished by [REDACTED] an informant of continuing value whose disclosure could adversely affect the security of the United States. b7d

Chicago files contain no additional unfavorable information regarding CLAUDIA SMITH, STEVEN MEYER or SANDRA MEYER.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. **CG 100-10903**
CG 100-41665

April 15, 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

**STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC
SOCIETY (SDS)**

**CIRCLE CAMPUS COMMITTEE TO
END THE WAR IN VIETNAM
(UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS)**

On March 29, 1968, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that a demonstration had taken place at the University of Illinois Circle Campus (UICC), Chicago, Illinois, on March 29, 1968. The demonstration, according to the source, was sponsored by the Circle Campus Committee to End the War in Vietnam (University of Illinois) and supported by the Circle Campus Chapter of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). The purpose of the demonstration was to protest a hearing before the University Disciplinary Committee of five students charged with obstructing United States Marine Corps recruiters on the Circle Campus during January, 1968.

On [REDACTED] the source advised that the five students mentioned above had been convicted by the University Disciplinary Committee of "acting in a manner prejudicial to the best interests of the university" and were reprimanded. Source stated that the five students will continue to attend UICC and he identified them as follows: Carl Finamore, Stu Smith, Claudia Smith, Steven Meyer and Sandra Meyer.

b7d

144
also Student Smith
6 Apr 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

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DATE OF REVIEW 1/14/78
Pg 2 para 1

ENCLOSURE

100-139242-2051

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC
SOCIETY (SDS)

CIRCLE CAMPUS COMMITTEE TO
END THE WAR IN VIETNAM
(UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS)

[REDACTED]

b7d

The March 13, 1967, issue of the "Chicago Daily News" on Page 3 carried an article captioned "Draft Protester Balks - Then Fails Physical." The article stated that one Stuart Smith, 21, of 849 West Lill, who said he is an organizer for the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), was found physically disqualified for service.

In regard to the Circle Campus Committee, it is noted that on [REDACTED] the [REDACTED] mentioned above, advised that Richard Hill is president of the Circle Campus Committee and exercises control over it.

b7d

The [REDACTED] mentioned above, advised on [REDACTED] that Richard Hill was a member of the Socialist Workers Party - Chicago Branch (SWP-CB) and YSA-C and was also a member of the Executive Committee of the YSA-C with the assignment as financial director of the YSA-C.

b7d

The following agencies were advised of the above information:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC
SOCIETY (SDS)

CIRCLE CAMPUS COMMITTEE TO
END THE WAR IN VIETNAM
(UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS)

[REDACTED] b7C
Region I
113th MI Group
Evanston, Illinois

[REDACTED] b7C
United States Secret Service
Chicago, Illinois

[REDACTED] Secretary to b7C
United States Attorney Thomas A. Foran
Chicago, Illinois

[REDACTED] b7C
Chicago Police Department
Chicago, Illinois

Characterizations of the following organizations
appear in the appendix attached hereto:

PLP
SDS
SWP-CB
"Young Socialist"
YSA
YSA-C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

A source advised on April 20, 1965, that the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), formerly known as the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), held its first national convention April 15-18, 1965, at New York, New York, to organize the PLM into a PLP. The PLP will have as its ultimate objective the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism.

The "New York Times" City Edition, Tuesday, April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP. The PLP was described as an outgrowth of the PLM. Its officers were identified as MILTON ROSEN, New York, President, and WILLIAM EPTON of New York, and MORT SCHEER of San Francisco Vice Presidents. A 20-member National Committee was elected to direct the party until the next convention.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962 by Mr. ROSEN and Mr. SCHEER after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for ascertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor," a bi-monthly magazine, "Challenge," a monthly New York City newspaper, and "Spark," a West Coast newspaper.

The April, 1967, issue of "Challenge," page 14, states that, "This paper is dedicated to fight for a new way of life-where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire government on every level."

A second source advised on September 26, 1966, that the PLP utilizes the address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York, but also utilizes an office in Room 617, 1 Union Square, West, New York City, where PLP publications are prepared.

APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anticommunist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of April 18, 1967, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

1

APPENDIX

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
CHICAGO BRANCH

In May, 1967, a source advised that it was his understanding that the currently active Chicago Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was one of the founding branches of the SWP at a 1938 Chicago Trotskyist Convention, and it follows the aims and principles of the SWP which maintains national headquarters in New York City.

Members of the Chicago Branch serve as SWP national functionaries, and per capita membership dues and a sustaining fund quota are sent by this branch on a monthly basis to SWP national headquarters.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

"YOUNG SOCIALIST"

The "Young Socialist" is a magazine published five times a year by the Young Socialist Alliance. The October, 1964, edition, the initial edition utilizing the magazine format, relates that this magazine succeeds the "Young Socialist" newspaper in an effort to provide "more facts on more general issues than a small newspaper can."

The "Young Socialist" newspaper was formerly described as the official organ of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA).

The "Young Socialist" maintains office space at the headquarters of the YSA, Rooms 532-536, 41 Union Square, West, New York City, and has a mail address of Post Office Box 471, Cooper Station, New York, New York 10003.

A characterization of the YSA is set out separately.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nation-wide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of the YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles of revolutionary socialism.

On March 10, 1967, a source advised that the YSA was formed during 1957, by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. ~~that the YSA has recently become more open about admitting that it is the youth group of the SWP and that an SWP representative has publicly stated that the YSA is the SWP's youth group.~~

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Rooms 532-536, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A characterization of "Young Socialist" is set out separately.

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE-CHICAGO

A source advised in late November, 1959, that the Young Socialist Alliance Chicago (YSA-C), formerly known as Young Socialist Supporters, had its origin in a series of informal discussions held in Chicago prior to June, 1959, among individuals who were close to the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

The YSA-C as of November, 1959, proclaimed itself to be a city-wide revolutionary youth organization designed to build socialism in America and aimed toward youth on college campuses in the Chicago area and as being independent of all adult groupings.

According to a second source in May, 1967, the YSA-C, also known as the University Young Socialists, was considered the youth group of the Chicago Branch SWP and affiliated with the national organization of the YSA in New York. The YSA-C officers as of May, 1967, were current members or sympathizers of the Chicago SWP.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

FBI

Date: 4/17/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-112081)
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-44895)
 SUBJECT: TEN DAYS OF PROTEST AND
 RESISTANCE, 4/21-30/68
 INFORMATION CONCERNING
 (INTERNAL SECURITY)

ReBuairtel to Albany 2/29/68 and Chicago teletype
 4/16/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are sixteen (16) copies
 of an LHM setting forth information in regard to activities
 scheduled in connection with above-captioned protest.

Source utilized in LHM is [REDACTED]

LHM is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ since data furnished
 by the above source, if disclosed, could reasonably result
 in the identification of this source of continuing value
 and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

- 7 - Bureau (Enc. 16) (RM)
 1 - 105-138315 (VIDEM)
 1 - 100-446761 (SMC)
 1 - 100-439048 (SDS) - General
 1 - 100-396435 (AFSC)
 6 - Chicago
 1 - A) 134-2518
 1 - 100-42717 (VIDEM)
 1 - 100-43468 (SMC)
 1 - 100-40903 (SDS)
 1 - 25-46995 (AFSC)

RJO:mcs

(13)

MAY 2 1968

Approved: _____

57 APR 30 1968

ENCLOSURE

Sent _____

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Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-112081-108

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CG 100-44895

The American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), the Student Mobilization Committee (SMC), and the April Parade Committee (APC) mentioned in attached LHM were not characterized due to insufficient data in the Chicago files to subversively characterize them.

Copies of attached LHM are being furnished U.S. Secret Service and U.S. Attorney, both Chicago, and Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois, in view of their interest in this matter.

Chicago will continue to follow and report on planned activities in connection with captioned protest.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. Bureau 62-112081
Chicago 100-44895

Chicago, Illinois

April 17, 1968

TEN DAYS OF PROTEST AND
RESISTANCE, APRIL 21-30, 1968

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advises [redacted] that the latest schedule of events to take place in Chicago in connection with the ten days of protest and resistance are as follows: *b7d*

On April 21, 1968, a peace vigil will be held in the Loop area of Chicago from 11:00 AM to 1:00 PM, sponsored by the Women for Peace, Chicago area.

At 12 noon on April 22, 1968, an anti-war film entitled "The Time of the Locust" will be shown on the University of Chicago (UC) campus under the auspices of the UC Chapter of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS).

A characterization of SDS is attached hereto.

At 12 noon on April 24, 1968, an anti-war vigil will be held at the Federal Building, 219 South Dearborn Street, promoted by the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), a pacifist organization, and at 4:00 PM on this same date a demonstration is to be held at the Illinois Institute of Technology (IIT), protesting its research in connection with chemical and biological warfare, to be sponsored by the IIT Chapter of SDS. At 6:00 PM on April 24, 1968, there will be a Confront President Johnson Demonstration

ENCLOSURE

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~~Excluded from automatic~~
~~downgrading and~~
~~classification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CLASSIFIED BY 1482 JG/m/ao
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE
para marked c otherwise

TEN DAYS OF PROTEST AND
RESISTANCE, APRIL 21-30, 1968

at the Conrad Hilton Hotel, 720 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, where President Johnson is to give an address on that date. This demonstration will be coordinated by the April Parade Committee (APC), an Ad Hoc Committee set up to organize demonstrations during captioned protests, and the Student Mobilization Committee (SMC), a militant anti-war and anti-draft organization.

On April 23, 1968, there will be a student strike on the various campuses coordinated by SMC and on April 27, 1968, a city-wide anti-war rally and march commencing at 12:30 PM, April 27, 1968, at Grant Park sponsored by the APC.

The April 14, 1968, edition of the "Chicago American", a Chicago daily newspaper, carried an article entitled "Vets, Peaceniks to Parade Here Without Clash". The article stated that two parades, one composed of several thousand war veterans and the other composed of several thousand anti-Vietnam war demonstrators, will march in opposite directions on State Street on April 27, 1968. It stated that the Veterans of Foreign War (VFW) are sponsoring an annual Loyalty Day Parade in Chicago on the same date as the anti-war parade sponsored by the APC; however, APC leaders insist there will be no clash with the Loyalty Day Parade.

The article further stated as many as 25,000 from the VFW, American Legion, and other veterans and service groups are expected to march in the Loyalty Day Parade and between 8,000 and 20,000 to participate in the anti-war parade.

The article states the Bureau of Street Traffic of Chicago has refused an application by the APC for a parade permit because the VFW had received one first. C. Clark Kissinger, Staff Coordinator, APC, stated he did not expect any difficulty in acquiring the parade permit since there is no conflict in timing with the VFW marchers and stated "Mayor Daley has always emphasized the right to peacefully demonstrate in the city".

RE: DAYS OF PROTEST AND
RESISTANCE, APRIL 21-30, 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7E

Pertinent information concerning the above-captioned protest demonstrations was furnished to the following agencies:

[REDACTED] b7C
General Services Administration

[REDACTED] b7C
United States District Court
Judge Campbell's Office

[REDACTED] b7C
United States Marshal's Office

[REDACTED] b7C
Chicago Police Department

[REDACTED] b7C
United States Attorney's Office

[REDACTED] b7C
Region 1, 113th MI Group
Evanston, Illinois

[REDACTED] b7C
United States Secret Service

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1 APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anticommunist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of April 18, 1967, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

6*



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois

April 17, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-40803

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

MARY JANE NELSON

A characterization of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) is attached hereto.

The "Florida Alligator" daily University of Florida Newspaper, Gainesville, Florida, in an issue of February 20, 1968, reported that Mary Elson, University of Chicago, was one of the SDS from throughout the United States, who were then in Cuba as guests of the Cuban Government. The group reportedly was in Cuba to talk to representatives of North Korea and the National Liberation Front of North Viet Nam and to work in Cuban fields. On April 11, 1968, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that no one by the name of Mary Elson is connected with the University of Chicago. This source reported that Mary Jane Nelson is currently a graduate student in psychology at that school. Her Chicago address was given as 1371 East 50th Street, and her home address as 15237 Los Robles, Hacienda Heights, California. (K)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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pg 1 para 2

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~~Group I~~

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downgrading and
declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

100-439048-2260

APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY.

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Fort Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community and provide for its complete control by students. GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anticommunist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of April 18, 1967, was located in Room 206, 1606 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Routing Slip
FD-5 (Rev. 1-25-60)

Date

4-17-68

To: ☒ Director

File

65-100-43008

Att: James J. [unclear]

☐ SAC

Title

James J. [unclear]

☐ ASAC

☐ Supv.

☐ Agent

☐ SE

☐ IC

☐ CC

☐ Steno

☐ Clerk

Re:

ACTION DESIRED

☐ Acknowledge

☐ Assign ☐ Reassign

☐ Bring file

☐ Call me

☐ Correct

☐ Deadline

☐ Deadline passed

☐ Delinquent

☐ Discontinue

☐ Expedite

☐ File

☐ For information

☐ Handle

☐ Init

☐ Leads need attention

☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken

☐ Open Case

☐ Prepare lead cards

☐ Prepare tickler

☐ Recharge serials

☐ Return assignment card

☐ Return file

☐ Return serials

☐ Search and return

☐ See me

☐ Send Serials

☐ Submit new charge-out

☐ Submit report

☐ Type

10 APR 22 '68

14 APR 25 1968

ENC. BEHIND FILE

ENCLOSURE

See reverse side

SAC

John F. Malone

Office

New York

70 APR 30 1968

100-439048-2262
CHANGED TO
100-449821-1

JUN 11 1968

BA/717000

100-439048-2253

CHANGED TO

100-439048-30-78X

AUG 5 1971

MN Forker

✓

Routing Slip
4-1 (Rev. 1-26-66)

Date 5-25-68

☒ Director

FILE RU 100-F-32048

Att: Domestic Intelligence Division

☐ SAC

Title Student For A

☐ ASAC

☐ Supv.

☐ Agent

☐ SE

☐ IC

☐ CC

☐ Steno

☐ Clerk

Re: IS-SDS

ACTION DESIRED

☐ Acknowledge

☐ Assign Reassign

☐ Bring file

☐ Call me

☐ Correct

☐ Deadline

☐ Deadline passed

☐ Delinquent

☐ Discontinue

☐ Expedite

☐ File

☐ For information

☐ Handle

☐ Initial & return

☐ Leads need attention

☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

☐ Open Case

☐ Prepare lead cards

☐ Prepare tickler

☐ Recharge serials

☐ Return assignment card

☐ Return file

☐ Return serials

☐ Search and return

☐ See me

☐ Send Serials

to

☐ Submit new charge out

☐ Submit report by July 5

☐ Type

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

See reverse side

SAC

John F. MAGNET

Office

New York

66 MAY 1 1968

DATA

UBTERRANEAN NEWS

april 19-30, 1968
n.y.c. 15¢ outside 25¢

Get your
Pick up the

Non people in the
ates have Arthritis
my The
Foundation exists.

LE2-1740

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 5/1/68

FROM : Legat, London (100-4433) (RUC)

SUBJECT: STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

IS - C (u)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Classified by 3749/1
Declassify on: OADR

[REDACTED] (S)(C) BI

[REDACTED] (S)(C)

[REDACTED] (S)(C) BI

[REDACTED] (S)(C)

[REDACTED] (S)(C) BI

[REDACTED] (S)(C)

[REDACTED] (S)(C)

[REDACTED] (S)(C)

[REDACTED] (S)(C)

[REDACTED] (S)(C)

[REDACTED] (S)(C)

[REDACTED] (S)(C)

[REDACTED] (S)(C)

[REDACTED] (S)(C)

11482 8/27/68
DATE OF DECISION: 8/27/68
para marked C otherwise U

RECORDED
INDEXED
100-4433
105-1383
PAY
CLASS. & EXT. BY 1-4-4-2
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW

- ENCLOSURE
- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 2)
 - 1 - Liaison (direct)
 - 1 - London
- JTM:cm
(5)

Copy to Chicago

for routing slip for

☐ info. action

date 5/3/68

5/4/68

5/4/68

5/4/68

5/4/68

5/4/68

5/4/68

IN LEFT DIA
4FC.D

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COPY OF ENCL. 1

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
SUPERIOR COURT

CHAMBERLAIN
ANTHONY J. ARMENTANO
JUDGE

April 29, 1968

HARTFORD

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Ninth Street and Pennsylvania, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Sir:

I would like to inquire whether the STUDENT
DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY, an organization at many
colleges and universities, is listed as a
subversive one.

Very truly yours,

(Anthony J. Armentano)
Anthony J. Armentano

*See also
the phone book*
95 Washington St.
Hartford, Conn. 06106

REC-40

100-4-1-2267

MAY 2 1968

3
CORRESPONDENCE

REC-40

100-451048-2267

May 3, 1968

Honorable Anthony J. Armentano
Judge
Connecticut Superior Court
95 Washington Street
Hartford, Connecticut 06106

My dear Judge:

In response to your letter of April 29th, the FBI does not publish any list such as that to which you referred. However, I can furnish you, some information about this organization. The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962.

This association of young people has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status and denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam. It also seeks to "radically transform" the university community and provide for its complete control by students.

Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed on May 14, 1965, by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At its national convention in June, 1965, an anticommunist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of 'New Left Notes,' the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. I am enclosing some material concerning this organization for your further information.

REC-D 812H06
Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 2
MAY 3 1968
COMM-FBI

- Tolson
- DeLoach
- Mohr
- Bishop
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- Felt
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

Enclosures

HCS:kce/rh (3)

55 MAY 13 1968 TELETYPE UNIT

See Enclosures and Note on Next Page

Honorable Anthony J. Armentano

Enclosures (4)

An Analysis of the New Left: A Gospel of Nihilism

Turbulence on the Campus

LEB Introductions 10-66 and 2-67

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with Judge Armentano.

Monday
May 6, 1968



Williams College
Williamstown, Mass.
01267

b7C

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I just read a UFI newspaper article concerning the possibility that the student rebellion at Colgate University was influenced or perhaps totally directed by the students for a Democratic Society. - "a leftist trying to overthrow control of the American 'establishment' over the nation's colleges." 95 N1

The article said that you testified before a House appropriations subcommittee in 1967 that "Communists are actively promoting and participating in the activities of SDS, which works consistently in furtherance of the aims and objectives of the Communist party."

Being a citizen of the United States, I feel entitled to know more about your testimony. Therefore I am writing to request any information you can provide me with within the bounds of legality. (I realize you are restricted for various security reasons.)

Please do not be prejudiced against me because I am a college student. I am not a hippie or a peacenik and I did not work for McCarthy. I am only interested in the future of my country. I feel an obligation to know what

ack 5-7-68
HCS/jgs

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____



Williams College
Williamstown, Mass.
01267

b7C

is happening in the country so that when I leave this college, I will be fully equipped to make a significant contribution to the country that gave me 12 extremely rewarding years of my life.

I also feel obligated to tell you of a conversation I had with one of the student leaders at Columbia. I talked to him on the telephone because I was writing an article on the demonstration for my college paper. At the end of the conversation he said something about after three Vietnam, the people's revolutionary front will overcome and after three Columbia, the students will overcome. He probably was kidding, but what he said (I am sorry I cannot remember it exactly) seems significant in light of your testimony. Please send some sort of reply, preferably information on your testimony.

[Redacted]

b7C

Williams College
Williamstown, Mass. 01267

[Redacted]

b7C

Thank you,

[Redacted]

b7C

2

EXP-100
MAY 8 1968
B1
R

REC 10

39048-226

10 MAY 8 1968

WARRANT DENCE

REC 10
439048-2768

May 9, 1968

Dear [REDACTED] b7C

Your letter of May 8th has been received and I can certainly understand the concern which prompted you to write.

In response to your inquiry, the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962.

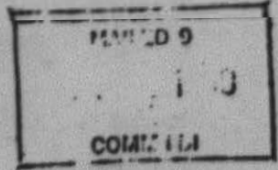
This association of young people has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status and denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam. It also seeks to "radically transform" the university community and provide for its complete control by students.

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I am enclosing some material concerning this organization for your further information.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



Enclosures (4)

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Bishop _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

66 MAY 15 1968

HCS (3)

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

SEE ENCLOSURES AND NOTE PAGE TWO

RECEIVED

MAY 13 1968

H8

 b7C
Enclosures (4)

Turbulence on the Campus

An Analysis of the New Left: A Gospel of Nihilism

LEB Intros 10-66 and 2-67

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of correspondent.

FBI

Date: 4/30/68

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____

(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-439048)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-40903) (P)

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY
IS-SDS

On [REDACTED] b7d advised that the University of Chicago SDS Chapter will sponsor a teach-in, which will be held in Hutchinson Quadrangle, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, on 5/10/68. According to source, the theme of this teach-in will be "Can America be Salvaged" and will primarily be concerned with the forthcoming presidential campaign.

③ - Bureau (RM)

2 - Newark (RM)

1 - [REDACTED]

3 - New York (RM)

1 - [REDACTED]

1 - [REDACTED]

4 - San Francisco (RM)

1 - [REDACTED]

1 - [REDACTED]

3 - Washington Field (RM)

1 - [REDACTED]

1 - [REDACTED]

6 - Chicago

1 - [REDACTED]

1 - [REDACTED]

1 - [REDACTED]

1 - [REDACTED]

1-100-44711 (U OF C SDS)

ELS:meb

(21)

REC 10

15 MAY 2 1968

Approved: _____

Sent _____

M

Per _____

62 MAY 15 1968

Special Agent in Charge

"The Chicago Maroon," University of Chicago student newspaper, issue of 4/30/68, on page three, contained an article captioned "SDS Teach-in to Question Electoral Politics." In this article, the following individuals were listed as among the speakers at this teach-in:

MARIO SAVIO - Radical student leader and who is a peace and freedom party candidate for the California State Senate.
SAM BROWN - Student coordinator for the Senator EUGENE MC CARTHY Presidential campaign.
STAUGHTON LYND - A radical professor at Chicago State Teachers College and Roosevelt University.
ALLARD K. LOWENSTEIN - a New York Congressional candidate prominent in the MC CARTHY campaign.
ANDREW KOPKIND - Washington correspondent for "The New Statesmen," formerly with "The New Republic."
TOM HAYDEN - former SDS president.
ARTHUR WASKOW - a Democratic peace delegate from Washington.
ABBY HOFFMAN - leader of the 'Yippies'
MIKE SPIEGEL - National SDS Secretary.
HAL DRAPER - a member of the Independent Socialist Club from Berkeley.
RICHARD WADE - Professor of American History, University of Chicago.
RICHARD FLACKS - Assistant Professor of Sociology, University of Chicago.

All offices receiving copies of this communication are requested where available to furnish subversive characterizations of individuals who reside in their respective field division.

Chicago is following this matter closely. The USA and Secret Service, Chicago, local military and PD have been advised. Chicago will cover through established sources and will submit LHM upon completion of teach-in.

FBI

Date: 4/30/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-439048)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-40903) (P)

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY
IS-SDS

[REDACTED] b1

(It should be noted that in a recent issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, it was indicated that it was hoped the SDS National Convention would be held sometime during the period 6/10-20/68 at a place not yet designated.)

[REDACTED] b1

Chicago is following this matter closely and will keep the Bureau and all interested offices advised.

LEAD

Detroit, at East Lansing, Michigan, will attempt through appropriate sources to ascertain if arrangements have actually been made to hold the forthcoming SDS National Convention at MSU.

3 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Detroit (RM)
2 - Chicago

ELS:neb
(7)

REC-69

EX-116

1412 2/8/75 ds
2

MAY 2 1968

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE CHICAGO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN CHICAGO	DATE 5/6/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 2/9 - 5/6/68
TITLE OF CASE STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY		REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c	TYPED BY mbb
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS-SDS	

REFERENCE: Report of S **[REDACTED]** dated 2/8/68 at Chicago.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING

SLIP(S) OF **Classification**
DATE **4/14/74 SP/13**

LEADS

ALBANY, BOSTON, CINCINNATI, CLEVELAND, DETROIT, INDIANAPOLIS,
LOS ANGELES, MILWAUKEE, MINNEAPOLIS, NEW YORK, OKLAHOMA CITY,
OMAHA, PHILADELPHIA, SAN ANTONIO, SPRINGFIELD, SAN FRANCISCO
WASHINGTON FIELD - INFORMATION

Information copies are being furnished above offices inasmuch as either a SDS regional office is located in their division or there is considerable SDS activity.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		
							PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☒ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☒ NO

APPROVED [Signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
COPIES MADE: CG 100-40903 8. Gu	10 42 1 227 REC, EX 109

(Copies on 1 page Deleted Copy Sent by Letter Dated **5/21/74** Per FOIPA Request)

Classified by **1259**
Exempt from automatic downgrading and declassification by **5/21/74**

Dissemination Record of Attached Report			
Agency	Request Recd.	Date Fwd.	How Fwd.
AC 52, 61, 105, 150, 60, 125		5/20/68	
By			

Notations
[Handwritten notes and signatures] REC 36 EX 109

79 MAY '9 1968

CG 100-40000

- ⑧ - Bureau (100-439048)(RM) (AMSD)
- 1 - Region 1, 113th MI Group, Evanston (Via courier)
- 1 - NISO, Chicago (Via courier)
- 1 - OSI, Chicago (Via courier)
- 1 - INB, Chicago (Via courier)
- 1 - Albany (Info)(RM)
- 1 - Boston (100-35472)(Info)(RM)
- 1 - Cincinnati (Info)(RM)
- 1 - Cleveland (100-27031)(Info)(RM)
- 1 - Detroit (100-30957)(Info)(RM)
- 1 - Indianapolis (100-14604)(Info)(RM)
- 1 - Los Angeles (100-66519) (Info)(RM)
- 1 - New York (100-148047)(Info)(RM)
- 1 - Milwaukee (Info)(RM)
- 1 - Minneapolis (Info)(RM)
- 1 - Philadelphia (100-46556)(Info)(RM)
- 1 - Oklahoma City (100-7172)(Info)(RM)
- 1 - Omaha (Info)(RM)
- 1 - San Antonio (100-9838)(Info)(RM)
- 1 - San Francisco (100-52152)(Info)(RM)
- 1 - Springfield (Info)(RM)
- 1 - Washington Field (Info)(RM)
- 5 - Chicago (100-40000)

CG 100-40001

CHICAGO

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Will follow and report activities of SDS nationally in 90 days.

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report has been classified [REDACTED] because it contains information furnished by [REDACTED] b7d

[REDACTED] who are sources of continuing value and the identification of these sources could possibly have an adverse effect on the internal security of the U.S.

Information copies of this report are being furnished to Region I, 113th MIGroup, Evanston, Illinois; and NISO and OSI, Chicago, in view of their interest in SDS.

The Bureau in Bulet of 9/22/65 instructed that two additional copies of this report be submitted for distribution by the Bureau to the Internal Revenue Service. In addition, the Bureau in Buairtel of 4/26/66 instructed that one copy of this report be furnished to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Chicago.

Individuals mentioned in this report concerning whom subversive characterizations are not included in Section V were checked through the indices of the Chicago Office. This check was negative or insufficient identifying data was available from which a subversive characterization could be constructed.

All individuals mentioned as national SDS officers are being considered for inclusion on the Security Index or are on the Security Index.

SA [REDACTED] b7C of the Seattle Division attended meeting held in Seattle, Washington, February 26, 1968.

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

1-WISO, Chicago (Via Courier)
1-OSI, Chicago (Via Courier)
1-Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston (Via Courier)
1-INS, Chicago (Via Courier)

Copy to:

Report of:
Date:

SA [REDACTED] b7C
5/8/68

Office:

Chicago

Field Office File #: 100-40903

Bureau File #: 100-439048

Title:

**STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC
SOCIETY**

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF *Classification*
DATE *4/14/74* / *53412*

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY-SDS

Synopsis:

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) maintains its national offices in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. SDS regional offices set forth. SDS continues to operate a community action organization called JOIN Community Union with offices at 4441 North Clifton, Chicago. JOIN Community Union, in its day-to-day activities, continues to use its original title of Jobs or Income Now (JOIN). Individuals working within JOIN recently organized National Community Union (NCU) with offices at 630 North Racine, Chicago. Aims, purposes and officers of NCU set forth. The Radical Education Center (REC), internal education arm of SDS, continues to maintain its offices at 630 North Racine, Chicago. Present national SDS officers are CARL DAVIDSON, Inter-organizational Secretary; MIKE SPIEGEL, National Secretary; ROBERT PARDUN, Internal Education Secretary; TIM MC CARTHY, Assistant National Secretary; ALLAN SACKS, Literature Secretary; BOE SHOMER, Financial Secretary; and VERNON URBAN, REC Director. SDS financial condition set forth. SDS National Constitution, as amended in 1967, set forth. CARL DAVIDSON and TODD GITLIN attended recent Cultural Congress of Havana, Cuba, as official SDS representatives. Identities of 20 SDS members who visited Cuba 2/68 as guests of Cuban Government set forth. Resolutions dealing with the Draft, High School Caucus and Racism as adopted at SDS National Council meeting held 3/68 set forth. Other SDS activities set forth. Communist Party, USA and/or Socialist Workers Party interest in SDS set forth. Additional background information, where available, regarding SDS officers and other individuals mentioned also set forth.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Classified by *1257*
Exempt from GDS, Category *2*
Date of Declassification Indefinite
5-17-71 JJP

Retained

14828974/24
2/3/78

DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

pg 93 para 4, pg 99 para 4

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
classification

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. ORGANIZATIONAL DATA	5
A. Location - Offices	5
1. National	5
2. Regional	5
3. Local	5
4. Miscellaneous	6
a. Joint Community Union, formerly known as Joint or Income Now (JOIN)	6
1. Structure	6
2. Publication of JOIN	8
3. Finances	9
b. National Community Union (NCU)	10
1. Structure	10
2. Aims and Purposes	11
3. Officers	11
c. Radical Education Center (REC)	13
B. Revised SDS National Constitution	19
C. Aims and Objectives	22
D. Membership	22
E. National Officers and Governing Bodies of SDS	23
1. SDS National Officers	23
2. Other National SDS Officers and Personnel	24
3. Governing Bodies of the SDS	25
a. National Council (NC)	25
b. National Interim Committee (NIC)	26
c. National Administrative Committee (NAC)	28
F. SDS Publications	28
1. "New Left Notes"	28
2. "CAW" Magazine	29
3. SDS National High School Newsletter	29
II. FINANCES	30
III. ACTIVITIES, PROGRAMS AND POLICIES OF SDS	32
A. General Activities	32
1. SDS Leaders and Members	32
2. SDS National Organization	47
B. Proposed SDS Programs and Policies: As Set Forth in Writings of SDS Leaders	70
IV. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA AND/OR SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY INTEREST IN THE SDS	90
A. Communist Party, USA (CPUSA)	90
B. Socialist Workers Party (SWP)	92

CG 100-40903

**V. BACKGROUND INFORMATION CONCERNING INDIVIDUALS
PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED IN THIS REPORT**

Page

93

APPENDIX

102

INDEX OF NAMES

124

DETAILS AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

The following organizations mentioned in this report have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450:

Industrial Workers of the World (IWW)

Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

The following organizations and publications mentioned in this report which have ~~not been designated~~ pursuant to Executive Order 10450 are characterized in the appendix section:

American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS)

Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR)

Communist Party, USA, Marxist-Leninist (CPUSA, M-L)

Fair Play for Cuba Committee, Chicago Chapter (FPCC)

Fair Play for Cuba Committee

May 2 Movement (M2M)

"National Guardian"

Progressive Labor Party (PLP)

Socialist Workers Party, Chicago Branch (SWPCB)

Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc (SCEF)

Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC)

Spartacist League

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)

W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA)

W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of Chicago (DCC)

Young Socialist Alliance-Los Angeles Branch (YSA-LAB)

Young Socialist Alliance (YSA)

I. ORGANIZATIONAL DATA

A. Location - Offices

1. National

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

2. Regional

The "New Left Notes" ("NLN"), which is self-described in the masthead as being published weekly by the SDS, in the issue dated April 8, 1968, listed the following regional offices of the SDS:

New York City: 50 East 11th Street
New York City, New York

Niagara Regional Coordinating Committee:
1504 East Genessee Street
Syracuse, New York

Southern California: Post Office Box 85396
Los Angeles, California

New England: 102 Columbia Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Washington, D.C: 3 Thomas Circle Northwest
Washington, D.C.

3. Local

Source advised that the local chapters of the SDS in the Chicago, Illinois, area do not maintain their own offices but that their activities are either coordinated out of the private residences of the respective SDS members or through the SDS national office.

[REDACTED] b1

CG 100-10903

c. Miscellaneous

d. Join Community Union, formerly
known as Jobs or Income Now (JOIN)

1. Structure

[REDACTED]

The "NLN" issue of February 26, 1968, page five contained an article captioned "JOIN/N.C.U.-To End the Rumors." This article, which was written by PEGGY TERRY, Editor of the "Firing Line," and (DOUGLAS) YOUNGBLOOD, Chairman of NCU, (National Community Union), reads in part as follows:

(The following article is written in hope that it will put to rest the divisive rumors being circulated regarding the student organizers being 'kicked out' of JOIN.)

"HOW JOIN CAME TO UPTOWN

"In early 1964 SDS began setting up projects in the large cities of the North. The idea for the establishment of such projects had been sparked by the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom. JOIN was among the 10 projects set up by SDS and administered by a special department called ERAP (Economic Research and Action Project) that was financed by the United Auto Workers Union. The letters that make up the name of JOIN originally stood for Jobs Or Income Now, and the project was focused on the issue of unemployment and projected ideas regarding future problems created by unemployment. Unable to build a constituency around this issue, the organizers sorted out their contact cards, and the area with the tallest stack was Uptown. Still fired up about organizing poor whites, they moved into the Uptown area and began to take a survey to find out what problems existed in the community that might be made into issues that could be used to involve community people. After considering the data they had gathered, they decided on the multi-issue community union model as the organization best suited for that purpose.

CG 100-40903

"In late 1967 the New Project meetings were going on called and attended by people who were or had been involved in community organizing. These meetings were efforts to amass information and statistical data, develop ideas about doing more community organizing, and select places where such organizing might be done.

"For lack of a real program, SDS had leaned toward community organizing, and many SDSers were involved in these meetings. Then came 'Institutional Resistance' and '10 Days to Shake the Empire,' and the SDSers' interest in community organizing died, and the fall NC, which until then had been set up to deal with off-campus organizing, was postponed until spring.

"Happy to see SDS with some kind of program, but still unhappy about what seemed a betrayal on the part of SDS, JOIN community people drew up the idea of the National Community Union (NCU) and funneled all their ideas, information, and data into it. On December 27th they went to the SDS NC in Bloomington, Indiana and presented a resolution demanding that SDS support the NCU and its program. The concept and the program were received with great enthusiasm by the SDSers from the campus chapters, and the resolution was passed with little dissent except from supporters of 'Shake the Empire' who thought JOIN's hillbillies were trying to take over SDS and wreck it.

"JOIN Council Revived

"And so it came to pass that the JOIN people who had gone to Bloomington scared and uncertain came back to Chicago with a new-found strength and pride, faced with the exciting job of building THEIR organization up again. Conditions in JOIN had gone from bad to worse, but confident in its new-found collective strength the JOIN Council was revived in early 1968 and voted that organizers with student backgrounds should leave so that the organization under the direction of community people could again make its presence felt in the community, as organizing at this point had practically come to a halt.

"JOIN is now in the hands of community people, and we feel this is a healthy thing. Here we are, a group of working-class people eager to build an organization that will speak to, for, and about our own people in a language and with actions that can be understood by them and that they can relate to. This, after all, is what SDS organizers said they came to Uptown to accomplish.

CG 100-40903

"JOIN Community Union Statement

"Realizing that some of our statements may be misunderstood or misquoted, we, JOIN Community Union, make this statement in regard to students:

"All of us are community people in reality, and to continue to throw labels around, ~~we feel~~ is of a destructive nature. It is better, we feel, to (if we must) call ourselves Movement people or organizers.

"In light of this statement we feel the need to further explain why the organizers with student backgrounds were asked to leave JOIN.

"1) Their unwillingness, or inability, to fade from the scene began to produce tensions that in some cases resulted in open hostility, and the loss of community people from what, in theory, was their own organization.

"2) As organizers they had completed their job: that is, they had organized a group of community people who were ready and able to take on the responsibilities of 'leaders' in JOIN.

"Does this mean that students can't or shouldn't become community organizers? Certainly not! What it means is that no matter what background people come from when they take on the role of organizer, their primary job is to find people to whom they can pass on their abilities and skills. The main job of organizers is to organize themselves out of a job."

2. Publication of JOIN

The "Firing Line," issue of February 8, 1968, on page eight, in its masthead, stated that the "Firing Line" is published weekly by JOIN Community Union, a not-for-profit organization at 4441 North Clifton, Chicago. Its editor was listed as PEGGY TERRY.

3. Finances

The "Firing Line" issue of January 26, 1968, on page two, contained an article captioned "JOIN Calls on the People." This article reads as follows:

"JOIN Community Union is an organization that exists for the benefit of poor and working class people living in Uptown. From its beginning three years ago there have been problems of many different kinds. The most pressing problem is now to get enough money to keep the JOIN office open and get The Firing Line printed. We have always survived these financial crises because the people who understand what JOIN is trying to do in Uptown came to our rescue. We will survive this new crisis, but we will need a great deal of help from the people of Uptown again.

"JOIN is almost broke. There is no money to pay your Firing Line Editor, for someone to manage the JOIN office; no money to buy paper for leaflets; and none for rent, lights or telephone bills.

"The people who are paid by JOIN have no other income and are paid barely enough for them to exist on. If JOIN has no money to pay them they will have to get jobs and then cannot do the things they are now doing to make Uptown a better place for us to live.

"JOIN is YOUR organization and it needs your support. If every JOIN member would pay his monthly dues (they're only 50¢) it would go a long way toward meeting this money crisis. If you can spare a little more you can subscribe to The Firing Line. Subscriptions are \$2.50 per year if you live in Uptown and \$5.00 per year if you live anywhere else in the United States. Give YOUR organization a donation so that it can continue to work for a better Uptown."

b. National Community Union (NCU)

1. Structure

Source advised that the NCU was recently organized in Chicago by several people working within the JOIN Community Union. The primary purpose of setting up the NCU was to allow student organizers to develop their own community organizing.

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The "Firing Line" issue of January 16, 1968, page eight, column four, contained an article captioned "Demands of the NCU as Presented to the SDS NC." This article reads in part as follows:

"We, as people from the white working class, believe the course taken by SDS and the radical movement is no longer relevant to what we consider to be our role in the movement. And announce our intention of establishment a separate and distinct organization which will carry out what we believe are our objectives and the objectives of the working class in America.

"Therefore, given these facts, we demand that this SDS body, by show of hands vote:

"1. To give fraternal support to the programs of the national community union.

"2. To create a seat on the national interim committee for 1 representative from the national community union.

"3. To provide space in the radical education center which will be used by the national community union as an office (This includes a desk, chair, filing cabinet, telephone, etc.)

"4. To support the national community union financially for at least 1 year in the following manner:

"A. By printing the NCU newsletter and informational material free.

"B. By providing stationery and mailing expenses free.

CG 100-40903

"C. By making available to the national community union their membership list, chapter contact list, and contributors list.

"5. To eradicate all past printing debts incurred by local #1 (Join Community Union)."

2. Aims and Purposes

The "Firing Line" issue of January 16, 1968, on page eight, column four, set forth the following aims and purposes of the NCU:

"The National Community Union is the incorporated co-ordinating body under whose charter credentials will be issued to selected organizers for the purpose of establishing multi-issue operations in various cities.

"The goals of the newly established National Community Union are to create multi-issue programs with which people from the white working class can readily identify. It is our belief that until the radical movement creates such programs the goals of the movement as a whole cannot be realized.

3. Officers

The "Firing Line" issue of January 16, 1968, on page four, set forth the following NCU officers:

"The National Officers of this body are: Doug Youngblood, Chairman; Vernon Urban, National Secretary; Junebug Boykin, Educational Secretary; Carol Youngblood, Financial Secretary; Tom Mosher, Inter-Organizational Secretary.

"The duties of these officers are:

"Chairman: To represent the NCU as the national spokesman, traveling representative, and to co-ordinate the organizers who will be carrying out the NCU program.

National Secretary: To co-ordinate the national office, act as traveling representative, and co-ordinate all correspondence.

Educational Secretary: To be responsible for co-ordinating information and educational material, to gather such material, to act as editor of the NCU Newsletter, and to work in the training portion of our program.

Financial Secretary: To keep books showing the financial state of the Organization, act as traveling representative, and be the sole issuer of money for organizing, printing, and traveling expenses.

Inter-organizational Secretary: To be responsible for maintaining communications with the other Movement organizations and act as traveling representative.

"In addition, a number of Field Secretaries will act as field representatives for the NCU in regard to recruiting, fund raising, speaking engagements, and local representation for local organizing operations. Field Secretaries will carry credentials issued by the NCU.

"All officers except Field Secretaries must have a working-class background.

"The reasons behind the definitions of the Officers' roles are that we have learned through experience that if you leave things undefined someone can at a later time define it for you, and that definition may alter the course of the organization.

"In regards to the credentials, we have seen too many people become heady and begin to make decisions that are way ahead of their group. We believe that by issuing credentials to our officers and organizers we can eliminate a great deal of this 'elitism.'

"The program that these Officers will co-ordinate is:

"1. Recruitment of people who want to do community organizing.

"2. Establishment of a training school for them.

CG 100-40903

"3. Placement of these trainees in various cities."

c. Radical Education Center (REC)

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED]

b1

The "NLN" issue of July 10, 1967, contained an article captioned "The Next Day-NC-Internal Education." This article read in part as follows with respect to the purpose of REC: "The Radical Education Center (REC) will be the internal education arm of the SDS. It will exist for the use of chapters and teacher-organizers and will be responsible to their needs."

Source advised that the SDS REC is presently located at 630 North Racine, Chicago.

[REDACTED]

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The "NLN" issue of December 4, 1967, on page five, set forth information that VERNON URBAN was the REC Director.

B. Revised SDS National Constitution

[REDACTED] b1

Students for a Democratic Society

NATIONAL CONSTITUTION

(as amended at the 1967 National Convention,
Ann Arbor, Mich.)

PREAMBLE

Students for a Democratic Society is an association of young people on the left. It seeks to create a sustained community of educational and political concern; one bringing together liberals and radicals, activists and scholars, students and faculty.

It maintains a vision of a democratic society, where at all levels the people have control of the decisions which affect them and the resources on which they are dependent. It seeks a relevance through the continual focus on realities and on the programs necessary to effect change at the most basic levels of economic, political and social organization. It feels the urgency to put forth a radical, democratic program whose methods embody the democratic vision.

ARTICLE I: NAME

The name of the organization shall be Students for a Democratic Society.

ARTICLE II: MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Membership is open to all who share the commitment of the organization to democracy as a means and as a social goal.

Section 2. SDS is an organization of and for democrats. It is civil libertarian in its treatment of those with whom it disagrees, but clear in its opposition to any anti-democratic principle as a basis for governmental, social, or political organization.

Section 3. DUES. The amount and period of national dues shall be determined by the National Council.

Section 4. ASSOCIATES. Individuals who do not wish to join SDS, but who share the major concerns of the organization, may become associates, with rights and responsibilities as defined by the national council.

ARTICLE III: CHAPTERS AND AFFILIATES

Section 1. Any group of five or more members may apply to the National Office for charter as a chapter.

Section 2. A chapter may be chartered by the regional council of the area in which it is organized, or by the national council. The chapter shall submit a membership list, a constitution or statement of principles, and notification of officers or regional representatives. Chapters may be provisionally recognized by the president or appropriate regional officer pending the meeting of the N.C. or regional council respectively.

Section 3. Chapters are expected to operate within the broad terms of policy set by the national convention and the national council. Points of conflict should be referred to the national

council and a procedure established to make the issue public to the organization. In matters judged to be detrimental to the interests of the organization, the national council shall have the power to cease whatever activity has been brought into question. The matter shall be finally resolved by the National Council in meeting or referendum.

Section 4. ASSOCIATED GROUPS. Independent groups can affiliate as associates of SDS by vote of their membership and designation of a liaison representative to sit on the national council with consultative vote. The representative shall be a member of SDS. Such association is provisional until the approval of the national council. The form of the relationship shall be worked out in each case between the group and the national council.

Section 5. FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS. National or regional organizations whose programs and purposes are consistent with the broad aims and principles of SDS can be invited by the national council to be fraternal with SDS and have a fraternal vote on the national council. Such organizations shall appoint a liaison representative who shall be a member of SDS.

Section 6. SDS welcomes the opportunity to co-operate with other individuals and organizations in jointly sponsoring specific action programs and joint stands on specific issues. The National Council shall be empowered to determine specific co-operative activity. (Co-operation does not imply endorsement.)

ARTICLE IV: REGIONAL ORGANIZATION

Section 1. All or some of the chapters and/or members in a given geographical area may constitute themselves a region of SDS. New regions shall submit their constitutions and be recognized provisionally by the President pending the next regular NC meeting. All disputes over regional boundaries shall be resolved by the NC.

Section 2. Regions of SDS shall hold at least one membership Convention each year, and may establish regional officers as deemed necessary. Regional programs, staff, and offices shall be responsible to decisions arrived at by a democratically constituted regional council.

Section 3. While fundamentally responsible to their regional constituency, regions are expected to operate within the broad terms of policy set by the national convention and national council. Any points of conflict shall finally be resolved by the national council.

Section 4. If 1/3 of the duly chartered chapters in the geographic area of a region so petition, the national council shall immediately consider whether to declare the regional organization defunct and to prohibit it from speaking or acting on behalf of SDS.

ARTICLE V: CONVENTION

Section 1. SDS shall meet in convention annually, at a time and a place fixed by the national council, with at least three months prior notice being given to all members.

Section 2. The Convention shall serve to debate major issues and orientation of the organization, to set program mandates to the national staff, and to elect national officers. The Convention shall not be the policy-making body on specific resolutions.

Section 3. REPRESENTATION. Chapters shall elect Convention delegates on the basis of one delegate for every five SDS members in the chapter, each delegate to have 5 votes at the Convention. However, in order to be seated as a delegate with five votes, a written notice of the delegate's election must be received by the National Office prior to the Convention. Delegates from associated and fraternal groups shall be elected by a procedure determined by the national council. The national council shall draft Convention rules, accreditation procedures, and other requirements. (amendment pending)

ARTICLE VI: NATIONAL COUNCIL

Section 1. (a) The national council shall be composed of (1) ~~one representative from each chapter with from five to twenty-five members, and one additional representative for each additional twenty-five members or fraction thereof in that chapter,~~ (2) ~~the eleven national officers;~~ (3) ~~electd liaison representatives from associated groups (with consultative vote);~~ (4) ~~liaison representatives from fraternal organizations (with fraternal vote);~~ and (5) ~~national staff (without vote).~~ In all cases, NC members and liaison representatives must be members of SDS. No more than three members from one chapter or associated group may serve concurrently as national officers.

(b) ~~Five or more members residing in an area where there is no organized chapter may meet together to elect a delegate to the national or regional council, provided that (1) a certification of the meeting and election, bearing the signatures of at least 5 members, be sent to the national or regional office prior to the NC or RC meeting, and (2) evidence is offered that all SDS members in the area concerned received prior notice of the meeting and election.~~

Section 2. The national council shall be the major policy-making and program body of the organization. It shall determine policy in the form of resolutions on specific views within the broad orientation of the organization; ~~determine the program priorities and action undertaken by the organization consonant with the orientation and mandates set by the Convention; charter chapters, associated groups and fraternal organizations; and be empowered to suspend chapters, with the right of appeal to the Convention.~~ The NC shall be responsible for the drafting of a budget, administration of the budget, and organization of fund raising; appointment of committee chairmen and representatives to other organizations; overseeing the functioning of the administrative committee; drafting an annual report and making arrangements for the Convention.

Section 3. The national council shall have the power to appoint standing committees to carry on its work between its meetings.

Section 4. The national council shall meet at least four times a year. A quorum ~~shall be 40% of the voting members of whose election the national council has been notified.~~ National officers may designate specific alternates. Chapter and liaison representative ~~may be represented by designated alternates from their groups.~~

ARTICLE VII: NATIONAL INTERIM COMMITTEE

The Secretaries shall have the power to call a meeting of a ~~National Interim Committee~~, to be composed of all the national officers, on a regular basis and in emergencies. Decisions of this body shall be subject to national council approval.

ARTICLE VIII: NATIONAL OFFICERS AND STAFF

Section 1. The national officers shall be; National Secretary, Education Secretary, Inter-Organizational Secretary and eight other officers, all to be elected at the Convention and to serve as members of the National Council.

Section 2. The national officers must have been members of SDS at least two months prior to election.

Section 3. The eleven national officers are the spokesmen of SDS. They shall be responsible for seeing that organizational and political policies are carried out and shall convene the national council. Political responsibility lies with the three secretaries in consultation with the other officers. The three secretaries shall work out of the National Office(s). Important decisions in any one area which are made between meetings of the NIC are to be made by the three national officers together. The officers shall be responsible to the Convention and the national council.

Section 4. The National Secretary shall have primary responsibility for the functioning of the National Office. The National Secretary shall also have the primary responsibility for the implementation of national programs approved by the Convention or National Council.

Section 5. The Inter-Organizational Secretary shall have primary responsibility for liaison with other organizations, both national and international, and for informing the membership about these groups. He/she shall not attend congresses, accept money, or establish formal relationships with organizations without the approval of the Convention, National Council, or in emergency, the NIC.

Section 6. The Education Secretary shall have the primary responsibility for the functioning of the internal education program.

Section 7. The secretaries shall appoint assistants as necessary, subject to approval of the National Council.

Section 8. The National Council shall elect administrative bodies to review administrative decisions of the secretaries. It shall also fill, for the duration of the term, positions vacated by the National Officers.

ARTICLE IX: PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY

In all cases not covered by this Constitution, Robert's Rules of Order, Revised Edition, shall be the authority governing SDS business.

ARTICLE X: POLICY AND DISCIPLINE

Section 1. Any member of the organization, including the officers, may be expelled or relieved of duties by a two-thirds vote of the national council. Due process shall be followed in all cases.

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Section 2. Any two chapters, or one-third of the national council, can initiate a national referendum on any question.
Section 3. All statements of organizational policy shall have the approval of the national council.

ARTICLE XI: AMENDMENTS

This Constitution may be amended by one of three procedures:

- a. by a two-thirds vote of the Convention in session on amendments introduced at the Convention, in which case the amendment will take effect at the following Convention;
- b. by a two-thirds vote of the Convention in session on amendments introduced by distribution to the membership at least a month before the Convention, in which case the amendment will take effect immediately upon adoption;
- c. by a two-thirds vote of the membership on referendum, in which case the amendment will take effect immediately upon adoption.

Originally adopted in Convention, June 1962; amended in Convention, June 1963, June 1964, June 1965, September 1966, June 1967.

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY
1600 W. Madison St.
Chicago, Illinois 60612
312/666-3674

CO 100-40903

C. Aims and Objectives

[REDACTED] b1

"SDS is a movement of young people who study and participate in daily struggles for social change. Committed to change in many spheres of society, SDS members, in chapters, projects, and as individuals:

- "(1). Organize the dispossessed in community movements for economic gains.
- "(2). Participate in activity for peace through protest, research, education and community organization.
- "(3). Work for civil rights through direct action, publication and support of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).
- "(4). Inject controversy into a stagnant educational system.
- "(5). Support political insurgents in the fight for a government that will promote social justice."

[REDACTED] b1

D. Membership

[REDACTED] b1

"ARTICLE II: MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Membership is open to all who share the commitment of the organization to democracy as a means and as a social goal.

"Section 2. S.D.S. is an organization of and for democrats. It is civil libertarian in its treatment of those with whom it disagrees, but clear in its opposition to any anti-democratic principle as a basis for governmental, social or political organization.

"Section 3. Dues. The amount and period of national dues shall be determined by the National Council.

"Section 4. Associates. Individuals who do not wish to join the S.D.S., but who share the major concerns of the organization, may become associates, with rights and responsibilities as defined by the national council."

The "NLN" Volume 2, number 25, in the issue dated **June 26, 1967**, contained an article captioned "Membership Report." This article read in part as follows:

"The recorded membership of SDS stands at 6,371. In addition, there are 588 people who subscribe to "NLN" but are not members. Of the 6,371 members, only 875 have paid dues since 1/1/67. The rest seem to think that the only thing they have to do is pay once and then forget it..."

"Since last August (1966), 38 chapters have applied for and received recognition. This brings the total number to almost two hundred and fifty."

**E. National Officers and
— Governing Bodies of SDS**

1. SDS National Officers

The "NLN" Volume 3, Number 12, in the issue of April 8, 1968, on page two, in its masthead set forth the following national officers of SDS:

MIKE SPIEGEL	- National Secretary
CARL DAVIDSON	- InterOrganizational Secretary
ROBERT PARDUN	- Internal Education Secretary

"ARTICLE VIII: NATIONAL OFFICERS AND STAFF

"Section 4. The National Secretary shall have primary responsibility for the functioning of the National Office. The National Secretary shall also have the primary responsibility for the implementation of national programs approved by the Convention or National Council.

"Section 5. The Inter-Organizational Secretary shall have primary responsibility for liaison with other organizations, both national and international, and for informing the membership about these groups. He/she shall not attend congresses, accept money, or establish formal relationships with organizations without the approval of the Convention, National Council, or in emergency, the NIC.

"Section 6. The Education Secretary shall have the primary responsibility for the functioning of the internal education program.

"Section 7. The secretaries shall appoint assistants as necessary, subject to approval of the National Council.

**B. Other National SDS
Officers and Personnel**

The "NLN" issue of February 5, 1968, on page eight, set forth a list of names who are members of the National (SDS) Office Staff. This list read in part as follows:

Assistant National Secretary	- TIM MC CARTHY
Literature Secretary	- ALLAN SACKS
Spring Program Coordinator	- GREG GALVERT
Financial Secretary	- BOB SHOMER
Chapter Correspondent	- KAREN GELLEN

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

The "NLN" issue of January 29, 1968, on page two, contained an article captioned "National High School Contacts." This article read as follows:

"At the December (1967) NC, a high school resolution was passed, setting up high school regionals. Would people with any information on high schools please write the contact in your region.

West Coast - JIM FITE
510 1/2 N. Hoover
Los Angeles, California

BILL WATSON
1126 Delaware
Berkeley, California

East Coast - JUDY BEREZIN
New York Regional Office
535 East 86th Street
New York, New York

Midwest - BRUCE POHLMAN
SDS National Office
1608 West Madison
Chicago, Illinois

3. Governing Bodies of the SDS

a. National Council (NC)

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National Office:

CARL DAVIDSON
CARL COLESBY
GREG CALVERT
KAREN ASHLEY
TIM MC CARTHY

Wisconsin Regional

Traveller: JOHN TURNER

New England Regional

Traveller: ROBERT FROMPTON

New York Region:

JEFF JONES
BOB TOMASHEVSKY
STEVE HALLIWELL
JEANNIE WEISMAN
BENN MOREA
ROGER TAUS
JEFF GORDON
PAUL MILKMAN
JOHN CERVE
MIKE CRANE
SUE SHARGEL
STEVE SHAPIRO, Queens College
NAOMI JAFFE

Columbia University:

MARK RUDD, SDS Chapter Chairman
JOHN JACOBS
TED GOLD
TED KAPTCHUK
TONI WELLMAN
LINDA SCHEIDER
PETER SCHNEIDER

Source made available a copy of the SDS National Constitution, as amended at the 1967 SDS National Convention held in Ann Arbor, Michigan. This constitution read in part as follows:

"ARTICLE VI: NATIONAL COUNCIL

"Section 1. (a) The national council shall be composed of (1) representative from each chapter with from five to twenty-five

members, and one additional representative for each additional twenty-five members or fraction thereof in that chapter; (2) the eleven national officers; (3) elected liaison representatives from associated groups (with consultative vote); (4) liaison representatives from fraternal organizations (with fraternal vote); and (5) national staff (without vote). In all cases, NC members and liaison representatives must be members of SDS. No more than three members from one chapter or associated group may serve concurrently as national officers.

"b) Five or more members residing in an area where there is no organized chapter may meet together to elect a delegate to the national or regional council, provided that (1) a certification of the meeting and election, bearing the signatures of at least 5 members, be sent to the national or regional office prior to the NC or RC meeting, and (2) evidence is offered that all SDS members in the area concerned received prior notice of the meeting and election.

"Section 2. The national council shall be the major policy-making and program body of the organization. It shall determine policy in the form of resolutions on specific views within the broad orientation of the organization; determine the program priorities and action undertaken by the organization consonant with the orientation and mandates set by the Convention; charter chapters, associated groups and internal organizations; and be empowered to suspend chapters, with the right of appeal to the Convention. The NC shall be responsible for the drafting of a budget, administration of the budget, and organization of fund raising; appointment of committee chairmen and representatives to other organizations; overseeing the functioning of the administrative committee; drafting an annual report and making arrangements for the Convention.

"Section 3. The national council shall have the power to appoint standing committees to carry on its work between its meetings.

"Section 4. The national council shall meet at least four times a year. A quorum shall be 40% of the voting members of whose election the national council has been notified. National officers may designate specific alternates. Chapter and liaison representatives may be represented by designated alternates from their groups.

b. National Interim Committee (NIC)

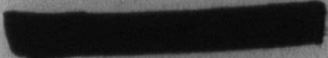
The "NLN" issue of July 10, 1967, Volume 2, Number 26, contained an article captioned "Elections." This article stated that the following individuals were elected to the eight at-large positions on the NIC of the SDS:

JEFF SEGAL	JEFF SHERO
NICK JAMES	SUE EAMET
GREG CALVERT	JOHN FUERNST
CATHY WILKERSON	STEVE HALLIWELL
Alternates:	JOHN VENERIALE
	PAUL GRINOFF
	THORNE TREIER

Source made available a copy of the SDS National Constitution, as amended at the 1967 SDS National Convention held in Ann Arbor, Michigan. This constitution reads in part as follows:

"ARTICLE VII: NATIONAL INTERIM COMMITTEE

"The Secretaries shall have the power to call a meeting of a National Interim Committee, to be composed of all the national officers, on a regular basis and in emergencies. Decisions of this body shall be subject to national council approval."

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c. National Administrative Committee (NAC)

The "NLN" Volume 3, Number 12, issue of April 6, 1968, on page three contained an article captioned "Minutes of the National Council - 3/28-31/68 - Lexington, Kentucky." In this article the following individuals were set forth as being elected to NAC membership at the aforementioned meeting:

JON DUNN
BOE SHOMER
Northwestern Chapter
Loyola Chapter
Hank Williams Chapter
CLARK KISSINGER
ALAN SACKS
EARL SILBAR (first alternate)
Roosevelt Chapter (second alternate)
University of Illinois Circle Campus (third alternate)

F. SDS Publications

1. "New Left Notes"

The "NLN" issue of April 8, 1968, on page two in its masthead stated that "NLN" is published weekly by SDS, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, except July and August, when publication is bi-weekly. Its editor was listed as PATRICK STURGIS.

2. "CAW" Magazine

Source made available the February (1968) issue of "CAW" magazine. On page three of this magazine the following information was set forth: "This is the first issue of 'CAW,' a national magazine of the SDS. CAW will be published at least six times a year through the New York Regional Office of SDS. Feel free to send us your work. Our address is CAW!, Box 332, Cooper Station, New York, N.Y. 10003."

In addition to the above, also on page three, the following information was set forth with respect to the staff of "CAW"

JERRY BADANES - Editor
EDWARD BOTTS - Associate Editor
ART-BERGER - Associate Editor

[REDACTED] b1

3. SDS National High School Newsletter

Source made available a copy of the "SDS National High School Newsletter" for the month of February, 1968. In this newsletter it was indicated that all articles should be submitted to JOBY SHINOFF, 510 1/2 North Hoover, Los Angeles, California.

[REDACTED] b1

II. FINANCES

The "NLN" issue of February 12, 1968, on page eight contained an article captioned "NAC Minutes." In this article it was stated that a NAC meeting of SDS was held in Chicago on February 6, 1968, and among the items discussed was finances. In this connection, this article read in part as follows:

"McCarthy reported that the Treasury Department has told SDS to pay \$25 for back phone taxes or have its bank account attached. McCarthy felt this was a political decision, to be made by the NIC rather than the NAC.

"Brother McCarthy further reported \$300 in the bank, with contributions running slow, consisting largely of memberships, and a \$400 phone bill expected in briefly."

The "NLN" issue of April 22, 1968, on page three, contained the following announcement which read in part as follows: "the n.o has also not recieved some \$1,175 in other n.c. pledges, and as luck would have it other dollars are not available. our creditors sense a widening of the credibility gap and would, i am sure, join us in asking you to send those pledges as soon as possible."

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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III. ACTIVITIES, PROGRAMS AND POLICIES OF SDS

A. General Activities

1. SDS Leaders and Members

On February 26, 1968, a Special Agent of the FBI learned that a meeting was held at the American Friends Service Committee Building, 814 North East 40th Street, Seattle, Washington. This meeting featured an individual who was introduced by an unidentified person as Mr. GREG CALVERT, present Inter-organizational secretary of the SDS, and past National Secretary. This meeting was sponsored by Draft Resistance, Seattle, 4126 Roosevelt Way Northeast, Seattle, Washington.

Approximately 35 individuals attended this meeting which commenced at approximately 8:00 in the evening and concluded at approximately 9:15 PM.

The meeting was on a discussion basis, and the principal speaker was CALVERT. The discussion concerned itself basically with the future proposals of SDS, and its contemplated actions in the upcoming months.

CALVERT stated that the activities of the SDS would tend to achieve a more aggressive attitude in their activities in that rather than await indictments by the government for their actions, they contemplated making a suit in the courts against the United States Government. CALVERT outlined one of the plans by which 5,000 to 10,000 individuals scheduled to be inducted into the Armed Forces would draw up a suit and by being co-plaintiffs in this matter, would come into the courts and charge that the Selective Service System (SSS) should allow conscientious objector classification on the basis of political objection to a particular war, specifically the war in Vietnam.

CALVERT also outlined a proposed new organization called Women Against Mobilization (WAM) and stated that this organization is being contemplated by the national organization of SDS and that its purpose would be for women to raid the Selective Service offices throughout the country and under the theory of conducting a citizen's arrest would confiscate the files of the SSS, stating that these files were being used to commit an unconstitutional act.

CG 100-40903

CALVERT also discussed the upcoming anti-draft, anti-Vietnam demonstrations ranging from April 10 through 30, 1968. CALVERT stated that one of these days, most likely Saturday, April 27, 1968, would be devoted to international demonstration by students in protest to the government's participation in Vietnam. CALVERT specifically stated that he had information that the German SDS movement was contemplating this action and also activities would be undertaken in South American and Latin American countries. CALVERT also stated that he was presently touring the United States and contacting personnel in the various cities in organization of the contemplated demonstrations during the spring and summer of 1968. CALVERT stated there would be demonstrations during the spring and summer of 1968. CALVERT stated there would be demonstrations on a large scale specifically in Boston, New York, Chicago and Los Angeles. He stated that the demonstrations in Washington, D.C., were contemplated to be the largest in dealing with approximately 250,000 to 300,000 individuals.

CALVERT stated the demonstrations in Chicago would be during the time of the Democratic Convention and that upon President JOHNSON's renomination, a no-vote strike would be initiated throughout the country. CALVERT stated that on election day in November, 1968, demonstrations and leafleting would be accomplished at the polling stations throughout the United States. At this time CALVERT acknowledged that he knew it was against election laws to leaflet polling stations.

CALVERT stated that prior to his arrival in Seattle, Washington, he had been in Portland, Oregon, speaking to unidentified groups concerning demonstrations in that city, and he was advised by the leaders that the feeling in Portland was not that which would tend to mass demonstrations in that city during the spring or summer of this year.

During the meeting an unidentified individual requested CALVERT's opinion of personnel in the Armed Forces deserting. To this query CALVERT stated that he definitely would encourage men in the Armed Forces to desert but failed to provide any further details or conversation in this matter.

"NLN" in the November 20, 1967, issue carried an article on page five entitled "Selections Made for Cuba Trip," which stated that CARL DAVIDSON, Inter-organizational Secretary, SDS, planned to travel to Cuba to attend the Third World Intellectuals Conference in early January as an observer. While there he planned to finalize arrangements for a two week tour of Cuba in the early part of February, 1968, for approximately ten SDS members. The article also stated that the National Interim Committee of SDS was selecting one other person to travel with DAVIDSON although DAVIDSON was to be the only official observer.

The "NLN" issue of February 12, 1968, on page five, contained the following announcement: "Todd Gitlin and Carl Davidson attended the recent Cultural Congress of Havana (Cuba) as official representatives of SDS. They were chosen by the NIC to do this."

The "NLN" issue of March 11, 1968, on page seven, contained an article captioned "Pardun in Texas." In this article, it was stated that ROBERT PARDUN had given a speech at the MALCOLM X Memorial meeting held in Houston Texas, by the Houston Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) on February 21, 1968. This article further stated this meeting signals the good working relationship the SDS and black militant groups are developing in many local areas as SDS takes the view that PARDUN clearly articulates in his speech: Our struggle is also against a racist, imperialist system. PARDUN's speech as set forth in aforementioned article reads as follows:

"I want to begin by saying that this is a very important meeting. Here and in other parts of the country black and white radicals are coming together to talk about the Movement and where we are going and what we are going to do. It's important to see that this meeting is different from similar meetings in the early '60s. Those early meetings were between black and white radicals to talk about black liberation, to talk about what to do to further the civil rights movement, to talk about how to integrate restaurants.

"We all know the history of black and white relations during the last few years. That history has had very deep effects on both movements, and those effects have been good. The last few years have seen the development of what can be

CG 100-48903

Called a youth movement in this country. White youth throughout this country is beginning to move. Exploitation and racism no longer make any sense to a growing number of young people.

"When white people left the black movement they began to develop their own definition of their identity. In the struggles against the Vietnam War, the Draft, the University, and exploitation in the white ghettos we began to understand what this society is all about. For many that process was very hard. It is hard for a white American to stand against the assumptions of white America. The idea that this is the best of all possible worlds for white people is taught you everyday of your lives by the schools and the mass media. It was hard to understand that this society exploits and regiments and destroys white people as well as black people--that it separates them from their brothers and keeps them from understanding what is happening to them. But we learned.

"People are dropping out of the universities; the whites as well as the black ghettos are beginning to move. High school students are beginning to organize all over the country. A resistance movement is being built, and those in power are beginning to move also--against us.

"But the rulers don't understand what we want. In Johnson's State of the Union Message we were told that this country has more color TVs than any other country in the world. And because he can't understand why we don't want them his response is to make the National Guard into a national riot squad. He doesn't understand that we can't be bought with color TVs because we are demanding what the master can never give or even understand--we demand freedom. Freedom from the masters who define a world of color TVs and riot control instead of human dignity.

"And it is because they can't give what we demand that we are being repressed now. They have begun to understand that we are their enemy, that for us to have our freedom means that they will have to give up their control, their 'American way of life.'

"The Man is doing what we could not do for ourselves. He has made meetings like this possible. He has forced the black movement and the white movement together because we all

face a common enemy which is determined to destroy us. We must find ways of fighting that enemy together. We cannot allow ourselves to be frightened away. We cannot allow ourselves to go on the defensive and spend all our time and manpower in the courts. We must continue on the offensive reaching out to more and more people building a movement which will be the basis for the struggle for a new society free from racism and exploitation. That struggle will not be easy. Many of us will go to jail; others will be killed. But that struggle must continue because we cannot be free until imperialism based as it is on racism and exploitation is destroyed. And we will be free because we will fight for our freedom together--as brothers..

"We learned that the same exploitive system which controls the ghetto controls the university. We learned that those men who use the schools to regiment and supply people for their use also profit from the War and demand that we give our lives to crush the Vietnamese people for them. And we learned that we could begin to understand what that enemy is about and that we could name it and that we could fight it. That enemy's name is racism and imperialism, and we have learned that collectively we can stand against that enemy and say--NO!

"I was reading a National Guard handbook the other night which defines a resistance movement as a popular movement against legally constituted authority designed to withdraw the people's support from that authority. It goes on to say that if a resistance movement is not stopped it can lead to insurrection which has popular support among the people. We are building a resistance movement in this country. We are involving an ever increasing number of people in struggles which show them that the major institutions of this country--the Police, the universities, the Army, the Government, and the economic base that they serve--are their enemies and must be fought. The people of this country are beginning to see that racism and imperialism are not in their best interest. They are beginning to see that the Police and the Draft and the Army are the ways the rulers keep people in their place, and people are beginning to withdraw their support. The biggest anti-draft movement in American history is going on--and those in power fear us for it."

The "MLN" issue of April 8, 1968, on page three, contained an article captioned "Counter-Convention Conference." In this article it was indicated that MIKE SPIEGEL had recently spoke at a meeting outside of Chicago which discussed plans for

~~some~~ counter-convention activity. SPIEGEL's speech is as follows:

"I would like to speak today about some principles which I think are pretty well known, but which I think should be re-stated at this historical juncture. At this meeting, where we are supposed to consider a political strategy toward the current situation in America, it is important to first consider the basis of a strategy.

"At this point I should also make clear that I do not speak for SDS organizationally but only as an individual. I believe the basis for the request was an article which appeared in New Left Notes by Jeff Jones and myself--an article which expresses our individual opinions only.

"There was a time when we on the Left had to say the things which McCarthy and Kennedy are now saying, in order to raise the issues which we felt could best lead to our political analysis. They were 'issues which affected people's lives,' and our job was to give those issues radical content. That is still our job, but now we find someone else, someone definitely not a radical, raising the issues. It is no longer either necessary or desirable for the radical left to take an approach to issues which in any way obfuscates the basic underlying premises of that approach. We have the opportunity and the obligation to take clear and visible positions based openly on our basic political beliefs.

"What I am saying is that any group which comes together on the Left must make a clear stand on certain principled issues which are the root problems in this society. They are, I believe: 1) racism and the preparation for genocide which is taking place; 2) the exploitative and manipulative nature of this imperialist society; and 3) the existence of a ruling class which operates to achieve its own ends and to sustain imperialism and racism, and uses the methods of exploitation and manipulation to do so.

"I think that any issue is co-optable--only our basic analysis and a strategy which deals with the nature of power and attempts to change its location are non-co-optable. Kennedy and McCarthy have co-opted the issue of the War--though that does not mean they can find a solution to imperialism. They are going to make subtle attempts to co-opt the issue of the Draft--but it is

inconceivable that they could end it or direct manpower channeling to ends other than those of the maintenance of an imperialist society. One proposal for an action in Chicago during the time of the Democratic Convention is to have Welfare mothers' order big meals at fancy restaurants and plunk down a quarter in payment for the meal--being prepared to go to jail for that. It is not too difficult to imagine Bobby standing before the American people at that Convention to point out the tragedy of Welfare recipients in this society--a tragedy which he could blame on the War--that the 'American way of life' is being threatened; if the Wall Street Journal can say it, so can he.

"This is not to say that he can provide the solution to those issues, issues which at their root must deal with power in this society--but co-opt them he can. An example--the issue at its root during the civil-rights movement was racism. The civil-rights movement was co-opted to a large extent by the Federal Government with the passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Bill. The problem was not solved, but the issue was co-opted. To co-opt an issue is not to solve it; the solution lies in a struggle with the co-opter.

"So, what is our non-co-optable analysis of the issue before the American people today concerning the changing political situation on the national level. Our analysis is that there is no basic change in that political situation.

"Kennedy and McCarthy? We know that the electoral process and the major parties function as arms of the ruling class--the class which is institutionally responsible for the basic ills of this society. Consequently, no candidate out of those parties can solve the basic, root problems of America, the solutions to which are founded on an opposition to the power of that ruling class. Kennedy and McCarthy only seek more subtle forms of achieving the same goals as Johnson and Nixon.

"In seeking a long-range strategy for a movement to radically change America, we must attempt to understand the basic dynamics which move this society through history. We often speak loosely of imperialism. Although no one can deny that an understanding of its characteristics is important, we must be able to place it within a historical dynamic. Presumably, we know that imperialism did not just sprout up out of nowhere, but was an inevitable product of that vigorous, expanding, free-enterprise capitalism of America. And if capitalism has produced imperialism.

how does that reflect back on the internal nature of our society? We know that it is being forced to militarize, and that more regimentation is becoming necessary in all of its aspects--but what does this indicate? I believe that in a world system in which the U.S. plays the dominant imperialist role, the defense of that imperialism forces this society toward fascism. Fascism at home is the inevitable result of a dominant, but threatened, imperialism.

"People are making much of splits in the ruling class these days, and since I think much will be said about that here in discussing this year's electoral situation, let me make a couple of points. People outline those splits, lining up the candidates on one side or the other. They are either representatives of the 'California-Texas nexus'-- of military production, oil, and the other interests which depend on the more adventurous methods of imperialistic preservation; or the Eastern financial Yankees who desire stability for investment--who see Johnson as shortening the life of American capitalism by a generation.

"The military-industrial complex may develop more slowly under a candidate representing the Eastern interests; a lull may take place in the approach of fascism; but by the nature of the dynamics at work it will not be voluntarily stopped or reversed. It is necessary to the maintenance of an imperialism which is threatened both here (right now primarily through the black liberation struggle, and potentially through the Draft-resistance movement) and abroad. A conflict between the military complex and those who would like to see 'imperialism as usual' is a natural development, and should not be taken to signify the possibility of any real change in basic imperialist aims.

"The forces of 'imperialism as usual' wish to rely upon manipulation, co-optation, and division of the enemy as tools to achieve their ends, but they cannot go on doing that forever. They must eventually lose in a struggle with the more hard-nosed forces who understand that military might is going to have to be the final recourse in order to maintain dominance. It seems to me that an underlying premise, and certainly a cause, of the New Left has been that such continuing domination was not possible--that eventually people rebel. As that happens the only tool left is to use superior military might to attempt to maintain dominance. Certainly the US has been successful in manipulating so well that it needn't use military force except in a few cases--but that cannot last. If all this is true, the military complex must continue to grow, and the militarization of our society must increase.

Here at home, militant blacks and Draft resisters and organizers will bear the brunt of repression by that militarism as their struggles directly confront the power of the ruling class and its operative mechanism, the State. Both of these struggles have the seeds, necessary but not sufficient, of a direct confrontation with State power--the non-co-optable issue. Those struggles are not the only potentially revolutionary ones, but at this time they are the most hopeful. That is to say, they carry the greatest possibilities now of increasing consciousness--of understanding the nature of the real enemy. 'State power': an old phrase, but a clear statement of the enemy nonetheless. If used correctly, both struggles must eventually engage the State politically at some level, because they can build a consciousness that the State is the mechanism of repressive force, that it is through the State that the ruling class exercises its power.

"At this time when a movement for a real change in America feels threatened by Kennedy and McCarthy, and when within our own movement the social democrats feel the need to preserve the Movement by moving closer to those forces within the ruling class which seem to present a 'solution to the Left,' we must build a truly radical force on the principles which have hopefully always underlain our development. The social democrats, it seems to me, base themselves on the ideological premise that liberalism is still viable and desirable--it just seems to have lost something along the way through the influence of evil men and plain stupidity. A truly radical force should not aim at 'influencing the political knights' (as one paper here speaks of); we must present an independent radical force based on and clearly projecting our analysis.

"This implies two things. First, we cannot sacrifice that political basis of our work to the goal of a falsely constituted 'broad-based' movement. We must build our movement on radical premises, not social democratic ones. Sometimes it seems to me that people imply that 'broad-based' means mobilizing people around superficial elements of their dissatisfaction with this society without ever speaking of the root nature of those problems (Kennedy?). If that is not implied pardon me, but we must make every effort to remain explicit about what our rhetoric embodies. Second, we certainly wish to see the end of the Vietnam War; no one could deny the desirability of that goal. But we must understand that those conditions will be forced to an end by those in power in order to preserve their power. Were Kennedy

to somehow end the war in Vietnam he would be doing so with the idea in mind that that was the best way to maintain imperialism throughout the rest of the world, not that it was the first step in dismantling imperialism (although a victory by the NLF may be that). Our job in the face of such a move aimed at strengthening imperialism is to project our analysis in order to build a movement of real opposition to imperialism, racism, and oppression.

"Therefore, it seems to me that any program coming out of the Left must include three thrusts. First, opposition to militarism and imperialism which is programmatically carried in the Draft-resistance movement. Second, we must not permit ourselves to be split from our brothers and sisters in the black struggle. We must speak of the institutional nature of racism, and tie it to all thrusts of our programmatic organizing. We must be ready to interpret the rebellions not as lawlessness in the streets, but as a result of a society which creates social conditions which are inhuman for a large and distinct part of the population, and which is unable to create change in the best interests of the people. This is a society, consequently, which is preparing for genocide. Finally, we must explain the electoral process and the two major parties as arms of the ruling class, and put forward the position that consequently there is no solution to the basic problems of this society which issues from that parties.

"(Editor's note: The remainder of this speech dealt with possible action around the Democratic Convention, basically following the arguments outlined in the article 'Don't Take Your Guns to Town' (New Left Notes, March 4th, 1968)."

The "Florida Alligator," daily campus newspaper, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, in its issue dated February 20, 1968, carried on page one a copyright article by STEVE HULL, Editor, and HARVEY ALPER, Managing Editor. This article states that the "Alligator" learned on February 19, 1968, that ALAN LEVIN and 19 other members of the SDS from throughout the United States are in Cuba as guests of the Cuban Government. According to the article, the group is in Cuba "to talk to representatives of North Korea and the National Liberation Front of North Vietnam" and "to spend some time in Cuba working in Cuban fields."

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The article states that JOE HORTON, a member of the visiting group and a Chicago SDS member, was quoted as saying in an interview over communist radio "I will not go to Vietnam to defend the interests of the Ruskis, the Rockefellers, and the Imperialists of my country. I would rather go to prison or die."

According to the article, the group left from O'Hare International Airport, Chicago, on February 6, 1968, for Mexico City and a connecting flight to Havana on Cuba's Cubana Airline. The article states the group is reported to be in Cuba for about 2 1/2 weeks and will return to the United States by freighter with a connection in Canada. The article listed the following as members of the group: U

KAREN ASHLEY
National Office SDS
Chicago

MARC STEINER and SHEILA RYAN
Washington, D.C.
SDS Chapter

BOB TIMPOSKY and JAMES ROCKWELL
Syracuse, New York

ALAN LEVIN, Southern Student
Organizing Committee (SSOC)
Gainesville

PAUL SHINOFF
Los Angeles Regional Office SDS

MARY ELSON and MIKE GOLDFIELD
University of Chicago

ALICE EMBREE and PHIL RUSSELL
North American Congress on
Latin America, New York

MARK RUDD, Columbia University
New York

JEAN WEISSMAN, Westside
Draft Project, New York City

DINA CLAMAGE, Detroit

ED JENNINGS, Chicago

MIKE SHARON, Join Community
Union, Chicago

HOLLY HART, 49th Ward
Committee for Independent
Political Action, Chicago

JOE HORTON, Chicago Region of SDS

MAR HARDESTY, Home and affiliation
unknown

The New South Student, official monthly publication of the SSOC, in its November, 1967, issue lists ALAN LEVIN, Gainesville, Florida, as Vice Chairman of SSOC.

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The New York Region of SDS has been holding a Series of Commentaries about SDS on radio station WBAI FM, 99.5 on the dial, each Wednesday, beginning March 6, 1968, after the evening news at about 7:00 PM.

JEFF JONES was the master of ceremonies for the third broadcast of the series on the evening of March 20, 1968. JONES began by stating that a brother of theirs on the Lower East Side has a publication called "Guerrilla" - the theme of the most recent issue being that "youth will make the revolution and youth will keep it." He stated they wanted to talk a bit about that as they talk about the trip of 20 of their brothers and sisters who have just returned from Cuba.

JONES asked KAREN ASHLEY of SDS to discuss the feelings she had during her three weeks in Cuba. ASHLEY spoke of her general over-all impressions of Cuba as she walked through the streets there talking to officials and the people. The thing that struck her the most was the way the people have a pride in being a part of the revolution. Everyone there feels that they are contributing to a growing revolution and a growing country.

She stated it was a revolution made by youth and carried on by youth. The average age of the Central Committee is 35. Whole sections of the country are controlled by people under 30. There is a feeling of youthfulness and ties with the rest of the world as well as with struggles in all parts of the world. The liberation struggles are everywhere aiding in revolutionary struggles in whatever way they possibly can.

For her last point, she stated there is a general flexibility in the government, seemingly undogmatic. They do not go by strict Marxist lines and they change their minds if they find they are wrong. It is most flexible to criticism and change.

MARK RUDD of the Columbia University (CU) SDS Chapter, was asked by JONES to mention how some people happened to take the trip, because a lot of times people tire of the New Left for the fact that they often go off to talk with the National Liberation Front in Southeast Asia or the Cubans in Cuba.

RUDD stated the reason the Cubans invited them was probably because they wanted to make contact with SDS. In general, someone has said they (Cubans) view SDS as the group with the most potential and the least well organized. The Cubans wanted them to go down to Cuba to gain some of the

consciousness and spirit of the country in order to tell the Americans what is happening there.

RUDD stated that one of the big reasons why the Cuban people feel they are part of the revolution was because of their experiences with the American embargo, American opposition to the revolution, and specifically, the mercenary invasion in 1961 of the Bay of Pigs..

The SDS group visited the Bay of Pigs and was moved when they saw a monument dedicated to the militiamen killed there. He stated there is a famous picture of FIDEL CASTRO taken before the Bay of Pigs, in which he was addressing a crowd of 1,000 people with their guns raised in the air. These are the people of Cuba and in a real sense the basic democracy in Cuba.

JONES introduced ALICE EMBREE of the North American Congress on Latin America. EMBREE stated that they had stayed at the Havana Riviera Hotel. She spoke of the cleanliness of the streets and country though the buildings are run down; and their visits to the sugar cane fields.

JONES stated that he did not go to Cuba, but was able to go to Southeast Asia and talk with the LNF and North Vietnamese people last November. He recently went on a speaking tour around New England talking about it. His tour took place just after General HERSHEY's statement that graduate students and college seniors would no longer be exempt from the draft. The point he was trying to make to the students protected by the 2-S classification was that conditions would probably lead them to join their movement to try to change the society, that both fights the war in Vietnam and has to draft people to do it.

JONES stated that everything that was stated that evening was very good about Cuba, but he understood there is a draft there.

KAREN ASHLEY stated they were really upset when they heard that universal military training will be instituted in the Cuban schools for all boys and girls. She stated it is against everything SDS was doing in the United States and they talked to a lot of people in Cuba about it.

A guide told them that everyone wants to be trained. Those who do not are the counterrevolutionaries and most of them are leaving Cuba. They look upon military training as desirable in that it will happen while they are in school and they will not have to interrupt their life later on. It is part of their daily life that they must know how to defend themselves. They are in a sense a paranoid nation, but with good reason, with the United States only 90 miles away.

She stated there was not anyone they met who found military training a bad thing. They were all involved in building up the country and saw this as another way to do it.

JONES then inquired about the use of drugs in Cuba. RUDD stated the drug situation was simple to define since drugs are illegal there. Most people feel they do not want or need them, and that included the artists and students with whom they spent their last week. He stated the artists are free to publish their poems and have their paintings exhibited.

ALICE EMBREE spoke of their visit to the Isle of Pines, also called the Isle of Youth, where the political prisons are located. She stated the prisons are now being converted into technological institutions, and they are trying to figure out a way to construct the buildings to look less like prisons. EMBREE related the group found the Isle to be an exciting place with 50,000 kids there. Young people come there to do voluntary work for 45 days to two years, reshaping the island. They are trying to create communism there which they say is creating a socialist-revolutionary consciousness. They found it exciting to see young people controlling the island.

JONES concluded the program by thanking "Fidel Castro for his part in tonight's program." He also stated that the individuals on the program were working with SDS and are available for discussion groups.

2. SDS National Organization

Source advised that a National Council meeting of the SDS was held in Bloomington, Indiana, at Indiana University, from December 27 through 31, 1967. According to the source, there were approximately 300 people in attendance at this meeting with representation from SDS chapters all over the country. Most of the individuals attending were college or university students; however, there were a small group of high school students also present. There was a noticeable lack of attendance by minority groups with only approximately five Negroes present and with perhaps one exception these individuals were not actually SDS members but were at the meeting as representatives of various other groups.

Apparently most of the outside groups who were present at the meeting were there to distribute literature and other material and not necessarily to engage in political debates with SDS members. The CP also manned a table at the meeting and distributed various literature including literature from the American Institute for Marxist Studies.

The first two days of this National Council meeting were actually an Education Conference. The remaining two days were devoted to the National Council meeting itself.

The Educational Conference was broken down into small workshops which dealt with various questions proposed by the National Council and also with questions concerning the national program that the national SDS leaders had proposed.

The conference began on the evening of December 27, 1967, with an individual by the name of LES COLEMAN of the National SDS Office presenting papers which attempted to give a current analysis of the SDS, a history of the SDS, and some of the problems facing SDS. The main problem facing SDS apparently concerns the need for the organization to tighten up its structure and to think more in terms of an over-all national program. It was also apparent that it is felt the SDS cannot remain by itself, but has to collaborate and interact with other groups in the new left movement.

After the opening speeches the conference was broken up into 11 or 12 workshop groups with approximately 20 to 30 people in each group. Each group was to discuss all national

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problems so that when the workshops ended each group had actually discussed all of the questions concerning the national SDS program.

Several special workshops were also set up including one on Liberation of Women and the Movement in American Society. There was also a special workshop on Repression and Racism, which was instigated by RONALD RIDENOUR, a CP member from Los Angeles.

At the end of the Educational Conference, ARTHUR KINOY, a Harvard Law Professor, spoke on the need for the SDS and the new left movement to prepare to defend themselves against harassment by the federal government. KINOY went into great detail about how the federal government condones illegal searches and seizures by the state governments in order to obtain the records and other documents of civil rights organizations.

As a result of KINOY's talk, there was general feeling among SDS personnel that there was a need to prepare themselves for defense against repression and to begin to develop defense activities in the terms of organizations, lawyers, funds, etc.

A discussion also was held concerning the so-called spring and summer proposals. These proposals are actually the key to the whole purpose of the National Council meeting. The SDS historically has been a very weak and loose structured organization. The main reason for this is that the SDS is composed largely of middle class white students who come from good economic backgrounds but who, for the most part, are quite dissatisfied with their life and society in general. They are part of the growing rebellion against anything that represents authority, such as their parents or law and order. For this reason SDS members have been against anything that would suggest a strong national organization because all their lives people have been telling them what to do and how to do it. One of the main purposes of the SDS organization was to attempt to build a society that they wanted to build, to create a society where they would have control over deciding the things that affect their lives. Because of this the SDS will probably never entirely become a strong national organization.

In the past year or so, however, SDS has become much more serious in their approach to things and much more resolved in terms of ideas like resistance, "Stop the Draft Week," and

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Other radical approaches. Many of the SDS members are becoming committed revolutionaries and are definitely attempting to change the social system one way or another.

So a contradiction has arisen from this new situation, on one hand the SDS wants to continue its free and easy atmosphere and on the other hand they also believe they have a job to do and they realize they can never really obtain this new atmosphere unless they do change society. They have also realized that an efficient organization with some sort of discipline will be necessary in order to achieve this change.

This realization has caused a considerable number of problems because the SDS now sees what they have to do, but are hesitant about becoming a tight organization with strict leadership and discipline.

For the first time at this meeting it would appear the national leadership of SDS is beginning to take some sort of leadership responsibility in the sense that they realize it is their duty to project guide lines and policy for the organization. The leadership realizes it must give the membership something concrete to grapple with.

As a result of this conference, the national concept was proposed and this was in the form of a program entitled "Ten Days to Shake the Empire." The SDS has chosen the period April 20-30, 1968, to conduct a concentrated national effort which will tend to bring isolated chapters who have had no national activity into a general movement where they can feel they are a part of something.

This concept in itself, however, also causes some problems. For the past year and a half the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) has been working strongly and openly in SDS. They view the SDS in the terms of what LENIN called a socialist youth organization. The PLP sees SDS as a recruiting ground and as a radical democratic organization which they can control and cause to flourish and grow. The PLP has had a tremendous impact on SDS during the past year and a half. They had approximately 40 to 50 people at the National Conference meeting, with about 25 of them being delegates. Most of these individuals came from the Harvard and Boston area.

The PLP approach to SDS is that they are not in favor of having a strong disciplined organization with a national base because it would in a sense tend to replace what the PLP considers itself, that is, a strong national revolutionary organization. The PLP would like to keep SDS as a loose structured organization where they can work freely and control it at local and regional levels. The PLP feels it could not control the organization on a national level.

When the national SDS leadership presented their program of the "Ten Days to Shake the Empire" there was considerable reaction among the SDS members. Some felt that the program carried with it the idea of people from the top giving orders and issuing directives. The PLP jumped on the bandwagon reaction and in a sense became the new democratic leaders in the SDS fighting against what they called the oppressive and coercive national office. The PLP over played its hand to a great extent, however, and toward the end of the meeting people began to realize that the national office was not being oppressive and that actually they had failed in the past to give adequate leadership.

The national spring program of the SDS, which was adopted at this meeting, consists of work on the campus and over-all improvement of various problems; however, the PLP proposal is aimed at work in the community.

There was also another proposal which called for a national student strike. The CP has been fighting this proposal for several years. In regard to the proposal itself, which originated from the spring action workshop, there was a general feeling against any sort of national student strike. The SDS feels there would not be any positive gain from such an action and that closing down a university would be a bad tactic.

The CP played a strong role in the adoption of this final proposal. AL SILVERSTONE, a CP member from the Boston area, supported the position of the National SDS Office against the proposal put forth by the PLP. The CP wanted the "Ten Days to Shake the Empire," which are to be held in April, 1968, to be the same ten days throughout the country. Other individuals wanted each chapter to be able to select the 10 days for specific action. However, with the support of the CP the proposal was passed that the 10 days will be from April 20 through 30, 1968.

CG 100-10803

In regard to the summer action, which concerns the participation by SDS in the Democratic National Convention in Chicago in August, 1968, the PLP proposed that SDS should only go as an observer to this convention and not align itself with any particular group. The national SDS leadership, however, and the CP members present at the meeting felt SDS, as a part of the movement, has to participate in national affairs. As a result, SDS is going to take part and send delegates to this convention in terms of preparing some sort of action or demonstration to be held at the Democratic National Convention.

There were a number of communists present at this National Council meeting including KAREN KOONAN from San Francisco; WILLIAM DIVALE, WALTER CROWE and RON RIDENOUR from Los Angeles; BOB GROVE and DAVID ORT from Indiana; PHYLLIS KALB from New York; AL SILVERSTONE and PETER ORRIS from Boston, and MARIANN VIZZARD from Texas.

[REDACTED] b7d

The CP approach mainly was to fight for a specific ten days of action in April, to fight for SDS coalition with other organizations, and for SDS participation in a spring mobilization.

On the whole, however, the attitude that most SDS members have toward the CP is one of amusement. They think the CP is just another sect such as the PLP and it is not to be taken seriously.

RON RIDENOUR, who claimed to be the CP spokesman, made a bad impression at the National Council meeting and as a result the status of the CP suffered to a great extent. In effect, the CP is considered a bad word in the SDS.

The source also advised that the moral atmosphere at this meeting was similar to that at other national SDS affairs, that is, there appeared to be almost a complete lack of any morals on the part of some of the delegates. The source advised the delegates to the meeting were housed in various private homes with as many as 30 to 35 individuals being housed in one residence. As a result, it was necessary for individuals to sleep on the

CG 100-40903

floor in all rooms utilizing sleeping bags or blankets. Source stated it was not unusual to go into a residence at night or in some instances during the day where SDS delegates were housed and to observe couples engaging in sexual intercourse on the floor. Source also stated that it was common for male SDS members to approach female delegates and quite openly proposition them, and that these propositions were received as a matter of fact by the delegates.

[REDACTED]

Source advised on [REDACTED] that a National Anti-War Conference to End the War in Vietnam, sponsored by the Student Mobilization Committee (SMC) was held at the University of Chicago, 5801 South Ellis Avenue, Chicago, on January 27-29, 1968, with approximately 1230 individuals in attendance, which included representatives from SDS. According to source the purpose of this conference was to share and evaluate anti-war experiences and to plan for the next big campus anti-war action. CLARK KISSINGER, former National SDS Officer, was elected conference chairman. b1

Source further advised that during the course of this conference CARL DAVIDSON, SDS Inter-organizational Secretary, spoke and in his speech stated the United States desires to continue to protect their imperialism in Japan by urging the Japanese to occupy North Korea, thus releasing South Korean troops to fight with America in Vietnam. This plan will enable America to establish a firmer imperialistic base in Asia. DAVIDSON told the audience the recent Pueblo incident represented "the most significant escalation of the Asian war yet undertaken by the Johnson Administration." DAVIDSON outlined "provocative incidents" staged by the United States Government around Korea over the past few years, and he said the United States has been pressing Japan for support, which has been met by an expansion of Japan's military draft. Further, DAVIDSON stated that with the country in the middle of a military mobilization, LYNDON B. JOHNSON's Presidential nomination this August, 1968, is secure. The net result of these factors points to one conclusion: JOHNSON is pulling off the greatest and most significant escalation of the Vietnam War to date and utterly obscuring that movement in the eyes of the American people.

CG 100-10903

According to source, primary discussion during the National Mobilization's Spring Action Workshop at this conference dealt with the forthcoming student strike. In this connection it was recommended and adopted at this workshop that the SMC would hold a ten day anti-war action during the period April 20-30, 1968, in conjunction with the scheduled SDS sponsored ten days of anti-war protest. This was adopted in plenary session on January 28, 1968.

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

It was agreed by those present that some form of activity in Chicago during the time of the Democratic National Convention should be held. The dominating trend was for a non-violent, non-disruptive activity. However, there were those who cautioned against being over-cautious in that allowance would not be made in the coalition of the "blacks and whites" for those who may want to conduct different activities, but that the position of this meeting is for a non-violent demonstrative action.

[REDACTED]

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CG 100-10803

Source advised on [redacted] the Chicago SMC and SDS were to sponsor a Chicago Area Students Anti-War Conference on March 9, 1968, at the University of Illinois Circle Campus (UICC), Chicago. The purpose of this conference was to formalize plans for demonstrations to be held during April, 1968, and to discuss actions around the forthcoming Democratic National Convention. b7d

Source advised on [redacted] the SMC and SDS sponsored a Chicago Area Students Anti-War Conference on March 9, 1968, at the UICC, Chicago. Approximately 100 individuals attended with representatives from the SMC, SDS, Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), Socialist Workers Party (SWP), CP and the Chicago Area Draft Resisters (CADRE) present. b7d

According to source, for the most part this conference consisted only of general discussions and workshops which dealt with proposed activities and demonstrations to be held during April, 1968.

It was agreed by those present that all colleges and universities in Chicago and vicinity would participate in a city-wide demonstration April 27, 1968, to take place in Chicago's Loop. However, final details would be worked out at a later date. It was agreed at this conference that preceding the demonstrations on April 27, 1968, a student strike would be held on April 26, 1968, protesting the war in Vietnam and the draft and would take place on college and university campuses. All students will be asked to stay away from their classes in order to show they are against the Vietnam war and the draft.

During the course of this conference, source stated that PETER PRAN, a SDS leader from the Illinois Institute of Technology (IIT), Chicago, spoke before the conference and called for a demonstration April 24, 1968, commencing at 5:00 PM at IIT which would protest the chemical and biological warfare research being conducted at IIT at this time. Those present agreed to participate in this demonstration.

Source also advised representatives from SDS announced at this anti-war conference that SDS had tentatively scheduled a conference at the University of Chicago, Chicago, on March 16, 1968, for the purpose of making additional plans for the "Ten Days of Protest" scheduled during April 21-30, 1968.

CG 100-40903

Source stated that discussions were to be held at this conference with respect to actions around the forthcoming Democratic National Convention; however, RENNIS DAVIS, who was to lead these discussions, was unable to attend.

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

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[REDACTED] b1

The conference began with a plenary session at which representatives from the various SDS chapters gave their experiences in connection with the upcoming ten days of protest and resistance to be held April, 1968, protesting United States intervention in Vietnam. Giving accounts of activities at Roosevelt University were SDS members BERNIE FARBER and FRED KUSHNER, STEVE KINDRED and STEVE ROTHKRUG from the University of Chicago SDS Chapter, and PETER PRAN from IIT SDS.

According to source, the theme of the conference appeared to be that SDS is striving for a specific program of well-coordinated activities for the ten days of protest; however, it does not appear this objective will be reached. Whereas it was hoped all schools would have coordinated demonstrations on the same date, it appears the different schools will each follow their own particular idea of what they should do on each day.

In this regard IIT SDS will hold a protest demonstration against biochemical warfare projects engaged in by IIT on April 24, 1968, and the University of Chicago SDS will sponsor a "teach-in" on racism and imperialism sometime during the ten days of protest.

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The "NLN" issue of March 18, 1968, on page three, contained an article captioned "NAC Minutes." In this article it was stated a meeting of the NAC of SDS was recently held in Chicago and during this meeting the following was voted upon by those present:

"The NAC voted to allow the Progressive Labor Party to send a mailing of back issues of Progressive Labor magazine to the SDS membership. The vote was contingent upon the decision of the National Interim Committee, which was also considering the question. Clark Kissinger cast the single dissenting vote, on the basis that the move was a dubious precedent to set."

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Source advised that the SDS National Council (NC) meeting was held on March 30-31, 1968, at the University of Kentucky (UK), Lexington, Kentucky. According to source, there were approximately 200 individuals in attendance, the majority of whom were from the South.

Source further advised that individuals arriving for the NC meeting were given delegate cards on which was written their names without any SDS chapter designation. The individuals signed an attendance membership sheet at the entrance of the Student Union Building which sheet had space for the individual's name and SDS chapter affiliation. Individuals signing this sheet were told by the person in charge of it that the sheet would be destroyed at the end of the NC meeting.

The meetings were disorganized and confused, and delegates in small groups on the floor ignored the chairman, who was an SDS member from the UK chapter, name not known. There were microphones located throughout the floor where the meeting was held and individuals introducing resolutions and making suggestions utilized these microphones. These scattered microphones only added to the confusion because people talked simultaneously through various microphones.

There were literature tables at the back of the meeting room and along one wall. The following organizations had literature tables: SWP, PLP, SMC, DCA, SSOC and Spartacist League. Individuals congregated constantly around the literature tables during the meeting, adding to the general confusion.

During the evening of March 30, 1968, a proposal was made that additional individuals be elected to the SDS National Committee to help the seven members of the National Committee in Chicago. There was no list of candidates for membership on the National Committee. Nominations were made at random from the floor, and then a vote was taken by the voting delegates holding up their identification cards. Because of the confusion it was not possible to determine what individuals were elected to the National Committee.

During the evening of March 30, 1968, the "Draft Resistance Program, March 1968 N.C." was passed, which included the following:

"Our draft program has three immediate goals: First, we intend to draw large numbers of new people into the movement through our work on the draft issue. Second, we intend to make draft resistance a legitimate issue for community discussion and action, building a political consciousness of the nature of our society. Third, we intend to organize collective resistance to the specific institutions of the draft to keep as many as possible out of the army. We will also make an effort to speak to the men who will be forced into the armed services about the nature of their situation and the role which they are being forced to play--offering alternative roles within the military."

Much of the meeting during the evening of March 30, 1968, was devoted to a discussion of the resolution on "Election Year Campaign." The original resolution consisted of three pages, but it was turned down because it was considered to be incomplete. This proposal was reworked and a new "Election Year Campaign" proposal consisting of six pages was finally passed on March 31, 1968. Included in the proposal which was adopted were the following:

"SDS should take a public position exposing MC CARTHY and KENNEDY as imperialists and issue a call to boycott the national elections. The NO should issue a statement to the press explaining our explicit objections to the MC CARTHY and KENNEDY candidacies."

"Given the fact that many people still have illusions about the 'democratic process' under capitalism, local chapters should consider engaging in radical, independent electoral work with the idea of expressing the following positions in their work:

- a. Immediate withdrawal from Vietnam.
- b. No draft for Vietnam.
- c. Self-determination for black people and a fight against racism.
- d. Support of the right to strike of all workers and support for their struggle for better working conditions.
- e. Oppose RPK and MC CARTHY and the Democratic and Republican parties.
- f. Radical electoral struggles should be community-based and democratically run.
- g. Help support and create labor strikes, rent strikes, draft resistance."

[REDACTED] b7d

[REDACTED] b7d

Other resolutions passed at the NC meeting were entitled "The Vietnam Work-In II" and "High School Caucus Proposal." These resolutions call for students in the anti-war movement to work at factories during the summer of 1968 because without deep roots among the working people "We can never achieve the revolution we want."

In regards to the draft resistance proposal, SDS will do anything short of suggesting immigration to Canada to avoid the draft. They instruct individuals how to obtain 4-F classifications, how to obtain conscientious objector status, and how to go through legal process before draft boards and take appeals from draft board decisions to delay induction as long as possible.

[REDACTED] b7d

The meeting on March 31, 1968, source stated, was scheduled to begin at 9:00 AM but did not actually start until 10:00 AM and accomplished practically nothing. The proposals that had been passed were reviewed, and arrangements were made to take the names and addresses of individuals who want specific information mailed to them.

Among those present was a serviceman wearing the uniform of a U.S. Army Private who identified himself as STEPHEN W. GILBERT, US 51834918, C72, Class 3768, Fort Knox, Kentucky. He was present at the meeting on March 31, 1968, and spoke to several persons concerning organizing in the military. He said he gets along well with his officers and that he was trying to talk politics to service personnel. He further claimed he distributes literature to service personnel, which literature is primarily from SDS. He stated that if anyone knew the names of individuals entering the

CG 100-10903

Military service, he could help them by placing them in contact with others in the service where they were stationed. GILBERT further stated that if any individuals entering the service should be coming to Fort Knox, he would help them resist the service in any way. One way of resisting the service was "pray-ins" at chapels on military bases. During his conversations GILBERT instructed that any individuals writing to him should place the letter in an unaddressed envelope with the sender's name on the back flap and place that envelope in a second envelope with GILBERT's address on the second envelope.

Another individual present at the NC meeting was BRUCE CLARK, RD #1, Kalona, Iowa, who stated that he is organizing draft resistance in Iowa. CLARK asked for information from various chapters regarding draft resistance programs and stated there was very little draft resistance activity in Iowa to the best of his knowledge.

There was agreement that SDS would participate in the Student Strike Against the War in Vietnam, Racial Oppression, and the Draft, which strike is scheduled for April 26, 1968, and is sponsored by the SMC.

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[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b2b

[REDACTED] b7d

[REDACTED] b7d

[REDACTED] b7d

[REDACTED] b7d

Among the items of literature available at the literature table was a SSOC demonstration organizer's packet.

[REDACTED] b7d

[REDACTED] said that although it is put out by the SSOC, the idea for it and most of its material came from SDS.

Individuals present at the NC meeting were critical of housing arrangements. There were rooms available in private homes and churches for participants at the NC, but most of these homes and churches were located at least five miles from the UK campus and required private transportation to get to them.

It was announced the next SDS NC meeting would be held sometime in December, 1968, place not stated. It was noted NC meetings are held twice during the academic year, once in the late fall and the second meeting in the early spring.

[REDACTED] b1

CG 100-40903

The "NLN" issue of April 8, 1968, on page three, contained an article captioned "Minutes of the National Council - March 28-31, 1968 at Lexington, Kentucky." In this article it was stated that various resolutions were passed at the aforementioned National Council (NC) meeting. Among those passed, in part, were the following:

"1. Collective (No. 1) Against the Draft

"Why Organize Against the Draft"

"The Draft is the most direct way that we are affected by the United States' foreign imperialist wars. It is also used to feed the National Guard and Army that will be used more and more to attack black Americans (Watts, Detroit), to suppress labor (almost in New York's garbage strike), and to suppress anti-war struggles (Oakland, Washington). Many people would like to avoid becoming involved in these 'issues.' How many students do we know who 'want to do their own thing' and not have to think about Vietnam, Watts, and the like. But the Draft, at least temporarily, won't let them. Uncle Sam needs them! And plans to get them--at least some of them. There's the potential draftee, his family, and his friends, who are all very much concerned. Hence the importance of anti-Draft organizing.

"But we can't just organize straight anti-Draft. We must use this intermediary struggle to raise basic questions about the Capitalist system. We must broaden the Movement and make it basically anti-imperialist. Anti-Draft organizing must become multi-issue. What does that mean?

"Our analysis must:

"(1) tie the Draft into the uses of the Draft: for imperialism, for Vietnam, for Watts, and for Berkeley and Oakland (We can show why the US must suppress people internationally and domestically--must exploit people in imperialism's constant search for higher profits.);

"(2) expose the Draft as racist and class-prejudiced. ... (We should also show how exemption channels people into certain 'essential' occupations as much as does being drafted.).

"Three pitfalls we should avoid

"1) Counseling Uber Alles: Basically, this approach has anti-Draft organizers primarily trying to stretch the law to get individuals out. Each member of the anti-draft organizing group becomes a 'counselor.' Politics are supposed to be brought into the counseling session. In practice this has proven difficult, especially as most people are brought in under the feeling of getting out of it themselves through the tricks of the counselor.

"2) Another pitfall we must avoid is a movement to keep special graduate and under-graduate student deferments. In this struggle ~~2-S should be exposed for what it is:~~

"a) an attempt to split students from both black and white workers so that they won't join together in a fight around common interests;

"b) an attempt to fulfill certain manpower needs in certain essential occupations.

"Cases of those who resist 2-S should be widely publicized on campus, in the community, in New Left Notes, and so on. Those who hand in their Draft cards might be more politically relevant if they gave up their 2-Ss instead. This is particularly important if we hope to go to high schools and communities to organize against the Draft.

"3) RFK and McCarthy 'question' the Draft. They aim to co-opt the growing anti-war and anti-Draft sentiment and put it within the safe bounds of the two-party system. Students, many frustrated by the failure of certain types of demonstrations, are flocking to them. We must offer both clear alternative projects and a radical critique of the role of liberalism in maintaining and expanding this system.

"We must aim at winning over the young RFK and McCarthy supporters. They are not the enemy! This is a very important group to aim at in our base-building work.

"The anti-Draft movement must become part of the anti-imperialist movement. It should fight imperialism at all levels. The central point must be a continuous struggle against the Draft and imperialism! In the process we should expose the role of the university, the army, the courts, the laws, and the uses of the Draft system. We can show all the

Inter-relations of the State--political, military, and economic.

"At all levels and in all areas of anti-Draft work, we should make constant efforts to co-ordinate programs between high schools and colleges, between local SDS chapters and regional groups, between different local chapters, and between all these groups and a nation-wide anti-war Serviceman's network.

"Program and timetable for spring

"Organize campus anti-Draft groups reaching out to all students with their message of collective and anti-imperialist opposition. We can demand nationally: US get out of Vietnam now; no Draft for Vietnam or any imperialist war. Forums, debates, dorm and fraternity meetings, literature and counseling tables, widely-circulated petitions, and so forth should be used to aggressively go out to students, not just wait for them to come to us. We can really use this as a project to build a large base for SDS. Originality with theater and like devices should be encouraged.

"Local Draft boards can be used as important targets. We can get lists of 1-As from them and follow up with calls or visits. We should find out who is on the boards, publicize that, and act on it. Demands can be made on local Board to stop drafting.

"We should point out to people that this demand cannot really be too successful as long as imperialism needs a Draft. Community, college, and high school can unite around common Boards. This can also tie into high school organizing, and focus on local Draft boards as well as campus Draft offices. (Try setting up regular SDS tables inside the offices for counseling--intensive day-to-day work.)

"We will encourage those we reach to resist the System with a collective strategy. In our organizing work, we should attempt to make clear that we are interested in a basic change in the society, and therefore we are interested in helping individuals stay out of the Service only within that context. Our collective strategy must embody that concept. In this way, anti-Draft organizing must lead into and be part of organizing around other issues, such as elections, ghetto riots, the cops, racism, women's liberation.

and labor struggles. The centers should encourage the link-up of work and issues among different insurgent constituencies.

"Program and timetable for summer

"If the War continues (which now looks likely), the Draft will have its real impact among students late this summer and into the fall. By the end of spring we should have a network of anti-Draft groups. We can then go into the communities and factories (via work-in projects). We must present a clear class position there and show how the War and the Draft are in the interest of only the Capitalist class and that patriotism and loyalty to American and Vietnamese people--the whole working class and intellectuals--demands opposition to the War and the Draft. We can't be 'Draft dodgers,' but must be class-conscious and anti-imperialists. Then we have the opportunity of winning the support and respect of the people.

"We also believe that anti-Draft work should be tied to multi-issues. People organized around the Draft can and should be brought into other struggles and projects.

"We do not hold that anti-Draft work is the only key work we should do this summer. It is important. But struggles around elections (in which Vietnam will be key), support of black rebellions, and becoming involved in work-in projects will be crucial. Our anti-Draft work must tie into them.

"Program

"As a student organization, SDS can devise programs oriented toward students. But when we work with other constituencies we must keep in mind that programs will emerge from the people, and that we must not try to develop or 'push' a total program. There is, however, work we can do in support of and in conjunction with organizing within the Service which is already going on. There are two areas in which we may work:

"1) service for people we are counseling who choose to enter the Military:

"a) Provide survival information. (For example, advise them not to enter OCS.)

"b) Plug them into existing support networks on and off the base, where possible.

"c) Set up a system for keeping in touch with guys who go in.

"2) supportive work to be done by those outside:

"a) Provide aid and morale-building programs for organizers inside.

"b) Put people in touch with one another.

"c) Leaflet transportation centers; provide 'survival kits' for newly-inducted men; seek out and talk with servicemen in bus stations and airports; talk with guys in local Reserve and Guard units.

"d) Students can work in base towns during the summer, with existing groups, or they can form new support groups.

"Implementation

"1) Chapters and individuals should take the responsibility of finding out about activity in their areas and should send this information to the National Office so that it can be widely circulated. They should report regularly on any work with which they are involved or which they initiate.

"2) The National Office is mandated to produce a pamphlet on 'Survival in the Military' and other relevant literature on organizing support activities. Newspapers and literature already in use by existing groups should also be publicized and made widely available.

"3) The National Office should disseminate to chapters and projects information about work that is going on in and around the military.

"To be successful, this has to be done as a national project.

**"High School Caucus
(passed as amended)**

"proposal

"We proposed that in areas where Vietnam work-ins will be conducted this summer, SDS actively encourage the participation of high school students.

"This is, we feel, an absolute necessity for the building of a high school movement in this country, for the following reasons.

"1) Due to class barriers in most high schools, middle-class students are isolated from their working-class brothers and sisters. The contacts and friendships gained during the summer will provide a basis for solid anti-imperialist organizing during the school year and will further extend the base of any such movement.

"2) The work-ins will also provide high school students with an opportunity to talk to working-class high school students about the black rebellions, the War, and the Draft. (Our line on the War is that the US should get out of Vietnam, now!) This will serve the purpose of enabling high school students to oppose and combat the lies that pass for education in the high schools. This will also serve to combat racist ideas which will be pushed by the Power Structure in a big way this summer to isolate black struggles.

"3) The students involved will gain an increased understanding of how the majority of the people are oppressed by imperialism and will learn why students must unite with workers to defeat our common enemy.

"Implementation

"1) SDS shall encourage high school students to get jobs this summer where large numbers of working-class high school students will be working.

"2) The SDS National High School Co-ordinating Committee shall distribute a mailing to all high school contacts publicizing the work-ins, with the SDS New England Student Union being responsible for the writing and printing of the pamphlets.

100-40903

"3) The SDS National High School Newsletter shall devote a major portion of its space to publicizing the work-ins and the exchange of experiences among the participants.

"4) Stephen Lippman (Los Angeles high school organizer, SDS, and PL) and Stuart Rose (Newton High School, Massachusetts) and Alan Sacks (SDS National Office) shall be responsible for the production and distribution of pamphlets produced in Sections 2 and 3.

"5) The work-ins shall conduct on a local level discussions, classes, forums, and the like during the summer to broaden the base of the work-ins among high school students.

"Racism
(passed as amended)

"We recognize the coming of a more advanced stage of genocide this summer. Genocide is legalized mass murder. Genocide is the military oppression of a people in their own home. There is no other way to interpret the mobilization and militarization of local police, state police, and National Guardsmen in and around the black ghettos of the whole country. We feel that we have to respond to the black struggle for survival because it is a struggle against imperialism and against a racist culture which we also are fighting. Because of the nature of that cultural struggle the black movement cannot be bought off or isolated from its base by the myriad of government and corporate-ghetto economic problems. It is an irreversible struggle.

"On the other hand we recognize the enormous problems that have been raised by the emergence of black nationalism within the Movement. The challenge of Black Power was that we must learn to fight our own battles if we are to build the white revolutionary youth movement which is so necessary. Therefore we must clearly define and understand our connection to the black movement.

"As a matter of principle, we see the struggle against racism as a struggle against a ruling-class ideology. That ideology is the same one which made for a strong class feeling against white poor and working-class people. It is the ideology which makes people identify with a ruling class that maintains a system and culture against the human interests of the people.

"Further we see a necessary connection between US Imperialism and fascism. The survival needs of imperialism make inevitable the development of a military state and a society streamlined to meet the needs of militarization. We believe that lulls in that fascist tendency are temporary. We also believe that race is a central part of fascism. It is by race that fascists recruit men and women for a system that exploits their labor and makes their lives stupid and meaningless. Imperialism cannot survive without genocide, because there are movements of liberation which rise up against imperialist exploitation.

"Therefore we have a special responsibility to fight racism among our own white population. In the context of that struggle against racism in the white population, we will be able to aid the struggle for black survival and for black liberation in every way we can.

"Finally we recognize that racism insinuates itself into both our personal and our political attitudes. We are determined to fight it in our personal lives as we fight all the aspects of a racist culture that the system attempts to inject into us. We must also be clear in our political attitudes. There are some who will say that the struggle for black liberation is bringing on fascism, or that it is moving too fast for the rest of the potentially revolutionary population. They will argue in subtle ways that we should slacken in our fight against racism or in our open support of black struggles and strong opposition to genocide. But if we understand that fascism is a product of capitalism, then we cannot 'blame' the development of fascism on the black struggle for survival. Instead we must see our job as one of moving the white population into a position of rebellion which joins the black struggle for liberation to make the American revolution.

"Objectives

"1) We must give visibility to the black struggle for liberation. The State will suppress that struggle by attempting to isolate and smother it. We must make known both the existence and revolutionary principles of that struggle and our identification with it.

"2) We must make the State pay as high a price as possible for genocide. Part of this price is the presence of a white constituency in the coming rebellions. Therefore we

CG 100-40903

~~must~~ expose the development of legalized mass murder and suppression to the white population in all areas of our organizing.

"3) We must institute programs of internal education on racism, the history of black people in this country, and the history of the black liberation movement.

"4) We must not allow ourselves to be split with the liberation struggles either by the complications of black cultural self-determination or by the machinations and racist culture of the ruling class.

"5) In the context of our on-going work and struggles we should give physical and financial aid to those black people now the object of State repression.

"Program and implementation

"1) The NO is mandated to collect and distribute materials that will be relevant to study-group and educational programs on racism, the history of black people, and the history and principles of the black liberation movement.

"2) The summer program on the Draft (and other kinds of work) should involve as much as possible concrete organizing and educational programs against racism. The NO is mandated to collect and distribute ideas and materials relevant to such program.

"3) We should be able to respond quickly and publicly to instances of attack on black people. Chapters should develop communication and propaganda teams to get this information out. The NO is mandated to get out materials on such cases so that chapters can move quickly to agitate on the campus (for example through demonstrations, leaflets, and teach-ins).

"4) We should support groups such as the NCU working in working-class areas fighting racism as part of their program.

"5) Chapters and the NO are encouraged to develop and circulate programs for fighting racism (for example university complicity, local militarization of police, and the like).

CG 100-40903

"Grape Strike

"One thousand members of the United Farmworkers Organizing Committee are in the eighth month of a bitter strike against the Giumarra Vineyards Corporation of California.

"The spring NC supports the farmworkers in their strike.

"We urge that:

"1) SDS chapters in Boston, New York, Chicago, and California contact the farmworkers who are in their cities.

"2) SDS chapters all over the country should publicize the boycott of California grapes and put pressure on their universities and local chain stores to sign agreements not to buy California grapes (except Di Giorgio's 'Hi-Color,' a union grape.)

"3) SDS chapters should raise funds for strike relief.

"4) SDS chapters should write letters saying that no SDS member will buy California scab grapes. This will continue until Giumarra signs a contract. Copies of support letters should be sent to:

Joseph Giumarra, Giumarra Vineyards Corporation,
Edison Highway, Edison, California and:

UFWOC, Box 130, Delano, California

Amendment

'One National Staff member should be assigned to work on this program.

"Summer Draft Alliance
(passed as amended)

"What should an alliance do?

"1) Recruit men now hard-pressed by the Draft to organize against it this summer through:

"a) the senior and first-year graduate programs on college campuses;

"b) students on summer break, high school students and youth not now in school who are ~~ready to move around the~~ Draft;

"c) regional meetings on the Draft and the War to recruit for summer organizing and as a method of organizing in themselves;

"d) Vietnam commencement programs;

"e) orientation institutes in June to train organizers for anti-Draft work which reaches out into communities with a variety of programs.

"2) Begin to mobilize already-existing DRUs to reach out into communities during the summer, and to help set up new local offices to do work: saturation leafletting and poster campaigning with meetings following, researching Draft boards, 1-A programming, going into shops to organize workers around the Draft, and so forth.

"3) Set up a central office which would have the following functions:

"a) Servicing new and old projects as a central clearing house;

"b) more specifically, providing internal education materials, newsletters, posters, suggested programs and techniques, and personnel;

"c) operating as a legal clearing house for cases around the major legal suit (if that resolution is passed) and other individual cases throughout the country;

"d) for the senior and grad program, establishing a clearly needed central clearing house in order to exchange summer addresses of students who are reached during the school year and whom we should follow up on during the summer.

"Implementation

"The National Council of SDS mandates the National Officers to seek out the possibility of creating a summer alliance to pursue the objectives stated above. Organizations which should be contacted to participate in such a summer alliance are: SNCC, SSOC, SCEF, Resistance, Resist, and various non-nationally-aligned local groups.

"amendment

"The criteria for SDS's working in this alliance shall be set by the anti-Draft programs passed at this NC.

"Anti-Draft Legal Action
(passed as is)

"Although SDS affirms its belief that the State and its legal apparatus are methods of control over this society, rather than the voices of the people and justice, we believe that there are opportunities to use some legal mechanisms to our advantage. Such a possibility exists in relationship to anti-Draft legal action.

"SDS, through this National Council, approves the use of an offensive legal action designed to:

"1) create a national visibility for the Draft-resistance movement;

"2) provide a mechanism, despite its limited nature, to give the Draft-resistance movement a collective sense of resistance;

"3) hopefully provide another means of delay for those who face induction.

"The passage of this resolution in no way implies that we either believe that this case will in fact win in the courts of law and thus open the possibility for selective objection to serving in the Armed Forces; or that legal mechanism can actually be a means for effective social change in this country.

CG 100-40903

"Summary of the case

"The case is an injunction brought simultaneously in each of the ten Federal districts that will be brought at one time by large numbers of SDS registrants.

Cause of action: first, that we have the right under the First Amendment to refuse to be drafted into the Armed Forces for moral and political reasons: that is, those who conscientiously refuse to fight on the side of the oppressor in this war have the right to do so; and second, that no men should be drafted because the War in Vietnam is an illegal war, an undeclared war."

The "NLN" issue of April 15, 1968, on page one, set forth the contents of a telegram sent to the German SDS in connection with the recent shooting of RUDI DUTSCHKE, the German SDS leader. This telegram reads as follows:

"TEXT OF N.O. TELEGRAM TO GERMAN SDS

"BROTHERS AND SISTERS,

"WE ARE OUTRAGED BY THE ATTACK ON DUTSCHKE, WE STAND WITH YOU IN THIS CRITICAL HOUR. AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL, WITH FULLEST SOLIDARITY,

"NATIONAL OFFICE, SDS"

The "NLN" issue of April 22, 1968, on page one, contained an article captioned "Information on Mass Anti-Draft Suit." This article reads in part as follows:

"In accordance with the last NC's resolution we are moving on the collective DRAFT CASE. 'The Case' is a suit, to be filed in the Federal courts, which enjoins the Selective Service System from drafting 'the plaintiffs' because according to the First Amendment they should not have to participate in fighting a war to which they are politically or morally opposed. 'The plaintiffs' consist of everyone we can get to sign in the case. That means its effectiveness is in direct proportion to the numbers of people who join and the political work of a broader nature which we do in the next months on the Draft. We will almost surely lose the case, but if one of the signers

is called while the case is still in the courts then he is in pretty good shape to demand a stay of induction until the case is ruled on in the courts. Signing the case should in no way change or prejudice the signer's Draft status. The important thing is to use the case! (This means getting signers, and, most important, working with them--putting them to work over the summer.)

"This law suit makes two major points:

"1) Every man must follow the dictates of his conscience, ~~even when his government dictates a contrary course.~~ The First Amendment free-speech clause of the Constitution guarantees ~~that fundamental right.~~

"2) ~~No man may be called to serve in an illegal, undeclared, unconstitutional military action.~~ So long as the government acts outside the law, it has no authority in law to require citizens to support its unconstitutional activities

"YOU have a chance to be heard. If you and thousands of men in your situation go into Federal court demanding that your rights guaranteed by the Constitution be enforced, the impact ~~the political situation in this country can be~~ overwhelmed.

"To become a plaintiff in this suit, you simply sign the attached retainer form and supply the ~~request for~~ induction. The suit will be filed in several different Federal district courts across the country. Your name will appear as a plaintiff in the court nearest either your Draft board or the place where you may eventually be ordered to report for induction. The effect of filing this complaint will be to demand that you not be drafted pending the Federal court's determination as to your constitutional right not to go. If, while the suit is pending, your local Board attempts to proceed with the processing of your induction, you should:

"1) Be in touch with a Draft-counseling service or Draft-resistance groups and should pursue your administrative remedies before your Board.

"2) If notified to report for induction, contact your local Draft group or attorney (in many cities legal panels are being set up to handle Draft cases) to attempt to postpone induction while this suit is pending in the courts."

B. Proposed SDS Programs and Policies:
As Set Forth in Writings of SDS Leaders

The new, issue of January 29, 1968, on page 1, contained an article captioned: "President Muddies Waters With Pueblo." This article reads as follows:

"In a desperate move to bolster its disastrous foreign policy in Southeast Asia, the Johnson Administration has reacted to the Pueblo incident off the shores of North Korea by calling for a dramatic mobilization of its military reserve forces. Whatever the details of the specific incident, one thing is clear: America's military course in Asia is a threat to the peace and independence of all Asian nations. It is also clear that, whatever the immediate intentions of the policy makers might be, the incident glaringly exposes the far-reaching danger of America's aggressive intentions abroad. Suddenly the war against the Vietnamese people falls into its proper perspective--the perspective of the Johnson administration's determination to extend domination over all of Asia and the Pacific basin.

"The elements of that program for aggressive domination are clear. On the military level there is a policy of all-out repressive force designed to crush any popular revolutionary movement which threatens U.S. control. Military force established a perimeter of control. Unfortunately, this perimeter is portrayed as a first line of defense against Chinese military aggression. That perspective is warped and absurd. There is no Chinese aggression in Asia. The image of an expansive, aggressive China is designed to mask the real nature of the perimeter which functions as a military barrier behind which U.S. economic expansion and control can be maintained.

"Within the guarded borders of this Asian-Pacific empire, the penetration of American capital continues unchecked; present markets and sources of raw materials are ruthlessly exploited; and future markets for goods and capital investment are assured. Key to this imperialist enterprise is the industrial capitalist economy of Japan, America's junior partner and economic satellite in the drive for domination over underdeveloped Asian countries.

"The very immediate possibility exists that the Pueblo incident will be used for the purpose of justifying another escalation of the Asian conflict in the same way that the Gulf of Tonkin incident was used in Vietnam. On the other hand, the incident may be an excuse to mobilize the Air Reserves to fill the badly depleted supply of pilots in Vietnam.

"The gravest danger of all lies with those among America's corporate military elite who are not content with the existing boundaries of the empire, those who would extend the aggressive military policy by provoking war with China. Plans exist, the so-called "Three Arrows" and "Flying Dragon" plans, which would combine the military forces of the U.S., Japan, and Taiwan in an attack on North Korea and China. The existence of those projected military operations has been hidden from the American public; their existence must be exposed and challenged. (Details of those plans were revealed in a Japanese parliamentary debate on October 29, 1965. See the article on "Flying Dragon" in this issue.)

"The price which the American people are paying for this insane policy of aggression and expansion in Asia is frighteningly high. Above and beyond other costs are the lives of young Americans who die needlessly in Vietnam and the attendant militarization of our society at home. The final price may be the erosion and destruction of any remaining vestiges of democratic control by the American people.

"Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) calls on its members across the country to join with other forces for peace and democracy in exposing the real nature of the current crisis and in opposing the mobilization of additional young American lives for aggression against the people of Asia. The young Americans for whom we speak reject the vision of an expansionist imperialist America which those who govern us proposed. We refuse their orders and call on others to join us in direct resistance to the vision and the militaristic demands that its authors would place on our lives."



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"The resistance aims and disruptive techniques advocated by the Students for a Democratic Society, a leading force in campus demonstrations of the past few months, are candidly set forth by Carl Davidson, inter-organizational secretary of SDS, in a document entitled "Toward Institutional Resistance."

"His program, which he urges all SDS chapters to implement, is reported in the American Council of Education's Bulletin on "Higher Education and National Affairs" of December 8. Davidson writes, according to the Bulletin:

"'Revolution Has Begun'

"As radicals, we unequivocally celebrate the recent events at the Universities of Wisconsin and Illinois, and at Brooklyn and Oberlin Colleges. But celebration is not enough. We must critically evaluate the present conflicts in order to draw lessons for the future....We no longer talk about moving from protest to resistance. The resistance has already begun.

"The black ghetto rebellions this summer fundamentally altered the political reality of white America, including the white left. The black liberation movement has replaced the civil rights and anti-poverty movements. The elements of this summer arked not only the possibility, but the beginning of the second American revolution."

"As an example of SDS's move from protest to resistance Davidson says: "No one goes limp anymore, or meekly to jail. Police violence does not go unanswered. Sit-ins are no longer symbolic but strategic: to protect people or hold positions, rather than to allow oneself to be passively stepped over or carted off....While the anti-recruiter sit-ins last spring were primarily acts of moral witness and political protest, an increasing number of the sit-ins this fall displayed the quality of Tactical Political Resistance. Their purpose was the disruption and obstruction of certain events and actions by whatever means necessary." (Davidson's emphasis).

"Tactics Spelled Out

"After reviewing 22 tactics which he says SDS has developed over the past two years--these range from distributing anti-war leaflets to "tipping over recruiting tables and/or seizing recruiting literature"--Davidson urges for the future that SDS increase its political education and adopt these two other tactics:

"First, and more important, don't become isolated by using tactics likely to divide the participants in the action from their present and potential constituency. But even our potential constituents are limited, and we shouldn't try to please everyone. The problem is not whether or not one makes enemies, but whether or not one has the right people for enemies.

"The tactics of the resistance struggle should result in...the weakening of the resisted dominant institution and developing a consciousness of power among those resisting the dominant institution. Toward this end, we shouldn't be afraid to proclaim a victory when we're ahead; and

then retreating, rather than allowing a resistance struggle to degenerate into a symbolic protest and defeat....'

"The Issue of Free Speech"

"In discussing charges that student protesters have violated the rights of free speech and assembly, Davidson concedes that "in a sense, this is true." But, he adds, those who "oppress" others "have lost all authority, and hence, all respect.... Since they are without legitimacy in our eyes, they are without rights. Insofar as recruiters continue to remain in association with those institutions, they run the risk of being given the same treatment...."

"Bases for these decisions, Davidson states, are on two levels: "For the first, we can assert the Nuremberg decisions and other past criteria of war as the criteria by which we, in conscience, decide whether or not an institution and individuals associated with that institution have lost their legitimacy and their rights. Our second answer rests in a revolutionary critique of the institutions and society we are trying to destroy.... The social order we are rebelling against is totalitarian, manipulative, repressive, and anti-democratic."

"Still another answer, he writes, is that "the recruiters haven't come to debate, only to recruit, hence free speech is not the issue. Most recruiters will help you out on this one by refusing a public debate. After he refuses, we can make the point that he decided himself that free speech wasn't the issue. No matter what they say, however, we are bound to find much opposition on this issue. Which is often good, since it raises substantive questions that work toward the de-obfuscation of the reality of American power."

[REDACTED]

The "WLF", issue of March 4, 1968, on page 1, contained an article captioned: "Don't Take Your Guns To Town - A Grassroots Approach to the Democratic Convention" by MIKE SPIEGEL and JEFF JONES. This article reads in part as follows:

"The premise underlying our discussion of the Democratic National Convention (DNC) is that the particular event of the Convention should not be viewed as the central focus for our organizing work this summer. The programmatic outlines which emerge from the National Council meeting in Lexington, Kentucky should determine the direction of our organizing this summer, and the DNC can only be viewed as a particular bit of scenery embellishing our view of this summer's programmatic needs. We believe that draft resistance should be the primary focus of our work in the coming months. The DNC is a part of external reality that we must take into account; but the most important aspect of that occurrence will be the national concentration on the electoral process all during the summer, not the event in August. Our work around the DNC, the Democratic Party, and the electoral process should tie in with and complement ongoing draft organizing and other summer programs.

"This is intended to raise questions and present alternatives. We will first present a critique of the way we see the DNC confrontation shaping up, and then attempt to sketch some guidelines for an alternative.

"First, we should say that we find general strategy which leads to a confrontation with the DNC a good one; that in the face of the Convention we should stand clearly to declare which side we are on and to project that stance to the American people. However, we are concerned about the particular conditions which would arise from a super-confrontation in Chicago at the time of the Convention.

"To begin with, there seem to be 3 groups shaping up for the confrontation in Chicago. The first is the Yippies. Our feeling is that their intention to bring thousands of young people to Chicago during the DNC to groove on rock bands and smoke grass and then to put them up against bayonets--viewing that as a radicalizing experience--seems manipulative at best. The idea would not be bad, were it not for the Illinois National Guard and the Chicago Police.

"The second group surrounds the plans of Dick Gregory and company. These are the most difficult to clearly understand at this time, and would seem to have secondary relevance to the programs which we are developing around the Convention.

"The third set of plans, generally associated with Rennie Davis and Tom Hayden, are the most serious politically and most relevant to the development of our strategy. They see carefully planned and organized demonstrations in Chicago, intended to be non-violent, in order to make particular political points from several constituencies. (u)

"The main problem we see is the high potential for playing right into Johnson's hands, permitting him to more easily declare us the enemy of the American people and more easily repress us. It is clear that he intends to make crime in the streets his main campaign issue, and that he intends to run against the New Left and black insurrections, rather than against his Republican opponent. While Johnson is inside the convention hall speaking of crime in the streets, the television cameras deftly flash to us criming outside. His intention is to make the War a secondary issue, one which is not a political question, but rather a problem which can be solved as soon as he has the co-operation of the American people to stop "lawlessness". The demonstration is--intended to make political points, particularly opposition to the War. Given Johnson's strategy,

However, our presence in Chicago would guarantee total obfuscation of political content, and almost exclusive visibility of form. Of course, we will never be able to control the media's interpretation of our actions and politics, but least of all will we be able to do so in Chicago at the DNC.

"A second point is the possibility that the demonstration could be turned into a pro-McCarthy or even pro-Roosevelt demonstration right before our rational eyes. The number of people who are now expected to come in the mass go through range from 50 to 100 thousand figures which almost automatically set a political tone for the demonstration, a tone that would be powerless to control. Unless we did the most incredible kind of organizing around the Convention, the group massed there would lean more toward the dissenting Democrats and other Left liberal groups than it would toward a position which sees the demonstration as a declaration of disgust with the entire electoral process. Consequently, should Johnson give Kennedy or McCarthy just enough running room to make a foredoomed move on the floor of the Convention, the frustrated demonstrators could easily swing to a pro-candidate position, or split between those who will be taken back into the Democratic Party to support an alternate who is given a brief fling, and those who stay out only to be more clearly defined by Johnson and the media as "the atrocious crazies". To do the kind of organizing before the Convention which would minimize the danger of the confrontation turning in that direction would be to define our major work this summer in terms of aiming for the Convention.

"Next, to envision non-violent demonstrations at the Convention is to indulge in pleasant fantasizing. It should be clear to anyone who has been following developments in Chicago that a non-violent demonstration would be impossible. We would suggest that Johnson expects violence at this year's Convention, and has decided that on this occasion he will clearly indicate that he will not countenance such things in this country, let alone at his Convention.

"Finally, the confrontation around the DNC would most likely disrupt the kind of community organizing which has been going on in Chicago for a long time. We have a traditional outlook which sees the long-range organizing as the most important work we do. Last summer the Chicago cops came down heavy on the organizing projects, and this summer we may be giving them an excuse to finish the job. We have a responsibility to deal with this possibility.

"Alternatives to the mass confrontation at the DNC could range from a different type of activity in Chicago (teach-ins, rallies, a counter-convention, and the like, rather than confrontation) to a more decentralized exposure of the Convention throughout the country.

"In all 3 DNC projects we see a focus on the occasion and not on the content or relevance of that occasion. Our conception is to present a strategy of resistance which takes into account, but does not depend on, the existence of the DNC this summer. The 2 most important programmatic tasks ahead of us from now until November are to expand our draft-resistance work and to attack the bankruptcy of electoral politics. A program built around the Democratic Party and the electoral process has great potentials in 2 areas of organizing. First, it will help us research new groups of people and involve them in political activity through a description of the local Democratic Party apparatus and how it derives its manipulative power outside the electoral process while manipulating the people through that process, and an answering enquiring analysis of the community implications of that apparatus.

"The inevitable result of the descriptive work will be a radical critique of power and values in the community as political targets, the program will create a community politique--an acceptance and awareness of specific enemies and the need for ongoing broad-based programs to struggle against these enemies. Once we dissolve the New Deal legacy of the Democratic Party's "responsiveness to popular needs" and identify the specific co-optive, repressive, and manipulative characteristics, the way will be much clearer for community responsiveness to radical ideas. The actual

Purpose of the electoral process as it has evolved to date will be very clear.

"Localized actions during the week of the DNC will allow the new people to formulate their own programs on the basis of the information they have gathered. The selection of local targets and actions would draw on the skills and imagination of these people, and would generate community excitement and unity. The program would help us create that coherency we want among the political programs with high-school students, in working-class neighborhoods, and in middle-class suburbs.

"This program would complement and begin to tie in with draft organizing. It will help the community to concretely understand why young guys feel powerless and coerced--why they feel that resistance is the correct political program. Our expanded summer draft program should also take the DNC into account. It could culminate with visible action against draft targets throughout the country during the week of the Convention, clearly relating the action to the DNC. Actions around the Draft and local electoral myth-busting are confrontations which deal with real issues in people's lives; they bring our politics home. The effect would be to take the confrontation out of the politically and militarily dangerous situation of Chicago, and spread it visibly throughout the nation.

"The specific action which would take place in Chicago by local people as part of this program could quite possibly achieve the same objectives as a larger one, although with less possibility of tremendous physical harm being done to large numbers of people. Johnson would probably still feel the need to mobilize the Guard, although the likelihood that they would make an all-out attack on a smaller number of people who do not pose the same threat as 50 to 500 thousand is probably less. The television cameras would still show Johnson and his conventioners going to their meeting under the protection of troops. At the same time, however, there would be actions speaking to people in other urban centers, including a strong emphasis on draft targets.

Many of these actions could link up the coerciveness of the Draft and the failure of electoral politics.

"The culmination of the week's activities could be a call, timed to coincide with Johnson's nomination, for nationwide action against the Draft, to occur on Election Day. We could again hit the targets that were used during the spring and summer action. We could also leaflet at the election polls (an action illegal within a certain distance of the polls), attacking the electoral system by asking what real alternatives are being presented to the War, the Draft, racism, imperialism, and so on. Our position on the elections should be that we do not consider them worth participating in until we are provided with alternatives, chosen by the people, among which we may really choose. By planning action around the Draft and racism/imperialism on Election Day, we can set a tone for the months from August through November. Every time a candidate makes a campaign speech we can meet him with anti-war/anti-draft demonstrations.

"For the next historical period, our response to any offensive by the enemy, whether it be escalation of the War repression at home, or high-level caucusing such as the Democratic National Convention, should be met by a visible increase in the organizing of resistance. That resistance, however, must be the means by which we most clearly project our politics to the American people. The program we have outlined attempts to present an alternative to the present developing plans around the DNC--an alternative which will project our politics more clearly to America.

The "NLN", issue of March 25, 1968, on page 1, contained an article captioned: "Elections and the Elect" by GREG CALVERT. The article reads in part as follows:

"Major shifts in the political scene in recent weeks have produced confusion and disarray in the radical movement. Disagreements on strategy regarding both the War and the ghetto had already produced divisions in the ranks of the Left. But, as long as Nixon or Johnson appeared to be the future executor of an increasingly aggressive American imperialist policy, radicals could unite around a determined resistance to aggression abroad and repression at home. Now a shift in attitudes on the part of the power structure has brought differences among radicals to

the fore.

"For the past three years the New Left has been suffering from a kind of schizophrenic double-vision regarding the future and its priorities. This set of conflicting impressions and analyses had its basis in the political reality which we faced. A question had been posed which was not ours to answer: Was the American imperialist investment in Vietnam worth a major land war in Asia and the necessary repression at home? Only the American ruling class could answer that question..

"The roots of the contradiction in our perceptions have now become clear in the contradiction-- the split--which has emerged openly within the ruling class itself. A series of events in the last three weeks have revealed the basic conflicts which have been developing through the sixties. The Eastern financial interests have decided that things have gone far enough in Southeast Asia and that the drift toward war with China is not in the interests of corporate capitalism-- that a bad, risky investment must be liquidated before it is too late. The Texas oilmen and the armaments manufacturers, through their favorite hustler in the White House, have gotten out of hand and must be stopped. What's good business for Brown and Root is not necessarily good business for the Chase Manhattan Bank--at least not in the long run.

"In Brief, the liberal wing of the ruling class is scrambling to regain control of the Government in order to save American imperialism from its right-wing adventurists--proving once again that, even if the American people are thoroughly brainwashed, the bourgeoisie remains clear-eyes, class-conscious, and historically perspicacious.

"The scramble for control of the reins of empire will not be easy, nor will it be pretty. The ambitions of the younger Kennedy clash with the solid wisdom of the Rockefeller fortune--but, in the short run, the same interests and a similar perspective will be served by having liberal candidates in both their parties. No sense hedging their bets when the chips are down.

"The roots of the current division run deep in the history of America's economic development since the beginning of the Cold War. There is the emergence of the Texas-California axis of corporate power growing out of the tax privileges accorded to oil interests and the vastly expanded importance of military contracts and armament production. This has produced a new focus of economic power which challenges the control of the traditional center of gravity of American capitalism, Wall Street and the Eastern financial establish

"Both groups, to be sure, have as their primary principle of survival the maintenance and expansion of American investment. However, the oil and armaments group of nouveaux riches depend directly on the continued expansion of aggressive imperialism and militarization, which the Eastern establishment relies on a long-range investment perspective and the domestic and international stability which guarantees the survival of those interests. It is the threat to this stability and those interests which have brought the Rockefellers and the Kennedys back into public political arena.

"The present policies of the Johnson Administration jeopardize those interests in several ways. First, war with China would mean the total mobilization of the domestic society and economy, a tremendous increase in the power and prestige of the military and their friends, and the very real possibility of outright fascism at home. Secondly, the War has placed an enormous burden on the already over-strained dollar and provoked the most important international monetary crisis since the crash of 1929. As a result of this crisis, inflation and higher taxes at home could produce a slump in demand for non-military goods, a recession affecting most directly those interests involved primarily in consumer production, and trouble with organized labor. Finally, a head-on confrontation with the ghettos, which Johnson has been preparing through his propaganda campaign against "crime in the streets", threatens not only many local business interests but also the long-range stability of internal governing institutions.

"A suggestion has been made by Jeff Jones and Mike Spiegel of SDS that we should make the day of the nomination the occasion for a call for draft-resistance demonstrations on Election Day with the announcement that we will boycott the elections and leaflet the polling places instead. (leafletting polling places is illegal.) That suggestion has been attacked as "irresponsible" by those who through the duty of radicals was to work on the McCarthy campaign. It should now be clear to our erstwhile critics that electoral politics is the province of liberalism--the liberalism of both those inside and those outside the power elite. When the Rockefeller and the Kennedys decide to come back to power, they certainly don't need the energies of the fledgling radical movement to help them.

"We need to remember what liberal imperialism is all about, and we need to make the truth clear to as many people as possible. It was the "liberal" Kennedy Administration which created the Peace Corps and the Green Berets. It was Bobby--as much as anyone else--who developed the counter-insurgency programs which have brought a reign of terror to the Vietnamese people. As for the operations of the CIA, Robert Kennedy was chairman of the committee which supervised the operations of the CIA during his brother's Administration. He was familiar with all its operations. At the time of the revelations concerning the CIA's sponsorship of the National Student Association and labor unions, Kennedy thought it was silly to blame the CIA for the subsidies. In the New York Times of February 22nd, 1967, he was quoted as saying:

"Top officials in the executive branch in the Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson Administrations knew about this policy. All the relevant government agencies were approached for approval. If the policy was wrong, it was not the product of the CIA but of each Administration."

"We must remember that we will be dealing with one of the shrewdest adversaries of social revolution, whose anti-communism is fervent and profound. We must know and expose the nature of our enemy as well as he knows us. For as he added at the time of the CIA revelations:

"We must not forget that we are dealing not with a dream world, but with a very tough adversary."

IV. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA AND/OR
SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
INTEREST IN THE SDS

A. Communist Party, USA (CPUSA)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b1

The "Peoples World" is a West Coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco.

[REDACTED]

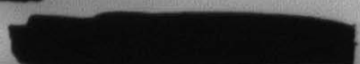
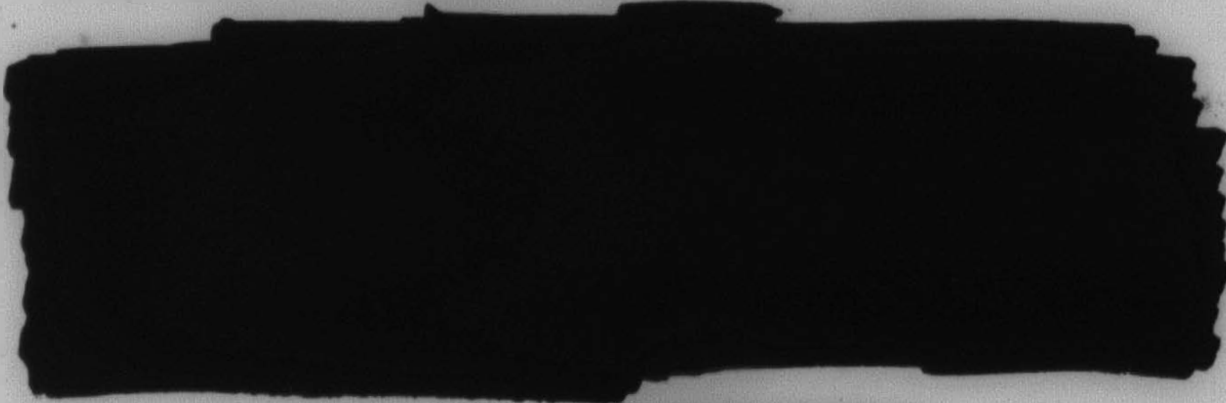
According to the source, AL SILVERSTONE reported on a recent convention of SDS held during Christmas vacation 1967 in Bloomington, Indiana. SILVERSTONE was the principal CP strategist at the convention and worked in close cooperation with PHYLLIS KALB who was representing the CP National Office. Of the approximately 150 delegates, 15 were CP members.

According to the source, the following, in part, represents items of SILVERSTONE's report: The size of SDS was stated as being 3,000 card carrying national members and it is estimated there are six non-dues paying members for every dues paying member.

In 1965 the PLP and its Youth Movement, May 2nd Movement, concentrated its youth program totally on SDS. The PLP had considerable success and one result of its work has been the movement of a large part of SDS toward a Maoist orientated Marxist-Leninist approach. This represents a marked shift from the "anarchist" outlook, the "hippie" tendency, which had previously dominated SDS. SILVERSTONE estimated that approximately one-third of the delegates at SDS were PLP members or PLP influenced.

CG 100-40903

Source advised that the SDS convention, by a two-one vote, rejected a PLP backed program of agitation on campuses aimed at exposing universities as tools of imperialism. It also rejected the CP-W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) plan of "student strikes." A program was approved favoring demonstrations in April, 1968, employing disruptive demonstrations at draft centers and harrassment of military and police personnel. In addition, SDS will play a major role in planned disruptions of the Democratic National Convention in Chicago.



b7d

b7d

b7d

b7d

b7d

[REDACTED] b7d
[REDACTED] b7d
[REDACTED] b7d
[REDACTED] b1

B. Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

Source advised that the 22nd SWP National Convention was held in New York City on October 26-29, 1967. During the course of this convention, MARY ALICE STYRON of New York gave the youth report. In this report STYRON stated SDS has an anti-theoretical bias and refuses to accept the working class. SDS rejects electoral politics in general and we should take every opportunity to intervene in SDS youth.

[REDACTED] b1
[REDACTED] b7d
At this meeting, it was indicated the SDS National Office is still experiencing resistance from Chicago campus SDS leaders in collaborating with the SMC in building the April 20-30, 1968, anti-war demonstrations.

It was further stated that the SMC, along with the support of the SDS National Office, will bypass the SDS chapters where there is resistance to joint action and in turn will build strike committees to organize the anti-war actions in college campuses.

According to source, by doing the above, the SMC in effect will be raiding the SDS chapters by organizing anti-war groups which will try to win over rank and file SDS members to activities called by the anti-war groups.

**V. BACKGROUND INFORMATION CONCERNING
INDIVIDUALS PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED
IN THIS REPORT**

NEIL BUCKLEY

Source advised that at a meeting of the Purdue University, SDS Chapter, held May 2, 1967, BUCKLEY was present and spoke to the group informally. His philosophy is admittedly and obviously Marxist. His message was that corporate American society is manipulative.

[REDACTED] b1

GREG CALVERT

Source advised that on July 19, 1966, at a planning meeting for the proposed DCA held in Chicago, Illinois, GREG CALVERT from the National Office of SDS was present. At this meeting CALVERT stated that he could not endorse the proposed DCA National Action in Washington, D.C., for August 27-28, 1966, which would include a march on the White House or some other office, for his organization, but he would encourage the local Economic Research and Action Project (ERAP) to support it and that he would personally work in SDS in support of the Action.

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

CG 100-40903

Source advised that prior to the SDS National Convention held at Ann Arbor, Michigan, June 25-30, 1967, GREG CALVERT was the National Secretary of SDS.

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

CARL DAVIDSON

Source advised that prior to the SDS National Convention held at Ann Arbor June 25-30, 1967, CARL DAVIDSON was the National Vice President of SDS.

[REDACTED] b1

RENNIE DAVIS

Source advised that during the latter part of 1967 RENNIE DAVIS travelled to North Vietnam where he met with representatives of the National Liberation Front (NLF).

[REDACTED] b1

THORNE DREYER

Source advised that THORNE DREYER as [REDACTED] was then one of the SDS leaders at The University of Texas, that DREYER is not a Marxist, and that he has no ties with the CP.

[REDACTED] b1

HERNARD FARBEN

Source advised that during [REDACTED] FARBEN was in attendance at a CP of Illinois Youth School.

[REDACTED] b1

CG 100-40903

[REDACTED]

11/ JEFFREY GORDON

The October-November, 1966, issue of "Progressive Labor," self-described as a bi-monthly PLP magazine, identified GORDON as the National Student Organizer for PLP.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

JOHN JACOBS

Source advised [REDACTED] that JACOBS is a co-leader of the Organization for Revolutionary Action (ORA). b7d

Source further advised that ORA was organized in New York City for the purpose of causing disturbances at anti-Vietnam war demonstrations. This group was organized by BILL SIMMONS, former CPUSA-Marxist-Leninist leader, and JOHN JACOBS, former PLP member.

[REDACTED] b7d

CG 100-40903

MIKE JAMES

Source advised that on March 25, 1967, a peace march and rally was held in Chicago which was sponsored by various peace and civil rights organizations. During the demonstrations, MIKE JAMES, who was introduced as a SDS leader, spoke and urged that draft eligible youths defy the draft and called for continued protests and sit-in demonstrations on every campus protesting the Vietnam war. JAMES added that the poor must be organized in opposition to the military-industrial complex.

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

CLARK KISSINGER

Source advised that CLARK KISSINGER, National Secretary of SDS, in addressing the SDS National Conference on June 13, 1965, presented a program called "Kissinger's Project" or "Kissinger's Kamikaze."

In presenting this program, KISSINGER proposed that SDS members deliberately violate the Espionage Act of 1917, certain provisions of the Smith Act of 1940, and specific sections of the Code of Military Justice, by entering United States military bases and passing out leaflets which would demoralize men in the armed forces and which would suggest that the members of the armed forces should desert and further adopt devious means of avoiding service and direct participation in the Vietnam war.

[REDACTED] b1

Source advised that CLARK KISSINGER was observed in attendance at the 18th National Convention of the CP, USA held in New York City during June, 1966.

[REDACTED] b1

MARK KLEIMAN

Source advised that during the period July-August, 1965, MARC KLEIMAN attended several meetings of the Young Socialist Alliance-Los Angeles Branch (YSA-LAB) which were held in Los Angeles, California.

[REDACTED] b7d
[REDACTED] b7d
[REDACTED] b1
[REDACTED] b7c
[REDACTED] b1
[REDACTED] b7d
[REDACTED] b1

PAUL MILKMAN

Source advised on [REDACTED] that PAUL MILKMAN b1
was the treasurer of the PLP Club at City College of New York
(CCNY), for the 1967 spring semester.

[REDACTED] b1

CARL OGLESBY

On [REDACTED] source advised that OGLESBY was b1
the former National President of SDS.

[REDACTED] b1
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] b

CG 100-40903

DICK REAVES

The March 21, 1967, issue of the "Oklahoma Daily," student newspaper, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma, in an article entitled "SDS Chapters Trade Opinions," set forth in part that DICK REAVES, University of Texas at Austin, delegate to the SDS Regional Conference at Norman, spoke to delegates and identified himself as a member of the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW).

SHEILA RYAN

Source advised that SHEILA RYAN as of [REDACTED] was one of the leaders of the Washington Area Committee to End the War in Vietnam.

JEFF SEGAL

Source advised that one of the main speakers at the May Day Rally Celebration of the CP held in Chicago on May 1, 1966, was JEFF SEGAL.

CG 100-40903

JEFF SHERO

Source advised on [REDACTED] that JEFF SHERO, b1
who has been active in SDS at Austin, Texas in the past, was
presently in Russia for the 50th anniversary of the Russian
Revolution.

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

11' ANDREW RAKOCHY

The October-November, 1966, issue of "Progressive
Labor", published by the PLP, lists RAKOCHY (mentioned above)
as the midwest representative of PLP.

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

ROGER TAUS

Source advised on [REDACTED] that ROGER TAUS b1
was a member of the PLP.

[REDACTED] b1

PEGGY TERRY

Source advised that as [REDACTED] PEGGY TERRY b7d
was a member of the CP.

[REDACTED] b1

CO-100-40903

BOB TOMASHEVSKY

Source advised on [REDACTED] that 98 members of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) sponsored tour to Cuba departed from New York City on December 24, 1960, via Cubana Airlines Flight 999 and 999B. b7d

[REDACTED] b1
Source advised that BOB TOMASHEVSKY, 2250 Wallace Avenue, Bronx, New York, was included in this group which departed for Havana, Cuba, on December 24, 1960.

[REDACTED] b1
CATHY WILKERSON

The "NLN" in its issue of June 26, 1967, listed WILKERSON as editor of "NLN."

MIKE ZAGARELL

Source advised that ZAGARELL is presently the CPUSA Youth Director.

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APPENDIX

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR MARXIST STUDIES

A source advised on April 9, 1963, that on April 7, 1963, at a meeting of the District Committee of the Communist Party (CP) of New England, held in Boston, Massachusetts, HERBERT APTHEKER stated he was developing an organization called American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS) which would eventually legalize the CP. He stated AIMS would publish literature on History, Science, Physics, Archeology, and other subjects which would be put out quarterly with various supplements.

[REDACTED] b1

A third source advised on June 7, 1963, that on June 3, 1963, HERBERT APTHEKER spoke at the CP of New York District Board meeting concerning AIMS. APTHEKER stated AIMS would unite and strengthen the CP although the CP would not be connected with it. He stated AIMS was being formed within the scope of the McCarran and Smith Acts and would legally bring Marxist material and opinions to the attention of American scholars and the general public.

A fourth source reported on August 29, 1966, that AIMS issues a "Newsletter" every other month. This source also made available the information that AIMS issues publications and holds symposiums concerning Marxism.

A fifth source advised on May 9, 1967, that as of that date, AIMS was located at 20 East 30th Street, New York City.

APPENDIX

CHICAGO COMMITTEE TO DEFEND
THE BILL OF RIGHTS

The Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR) maintains headquarters in Rooms 801-803, 431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

b1

A third source advised on May 15, 1957, that the original stated purposes of the CCDBR continue to be adhered to, with CRILEY continuing as the motivating force behind the Committee. The Board of Directors, however, now includes many individuals in the religious, educational and labor fields who are not known as CP members.

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APPENDIX

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, MARXIST-LENINIST (CPUSA, M-L)

On August 24, 1965, a source advised that the West Coast Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (WCPOC) was formed in Los Angeles, California, on August 23, 1965, under the leadership of MIKE LASKY. Although similar in name, the newly organized had no connection whatsoever with the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (POC) or the latter's West Coast POC.

On September 7, 1965, the above source advised that a National Conference of the newly formed WCPOC was held over the September 4-5, 1965, weekend in Los Angeles. At that meeting the name WCPOC was dropped and the CPUSA, M-L, was formed under LASKY's leadership. The CPUSA, M-L, has the following aims and purposes:

1. To conduct guerrilla warfare training, including the use of firearms;
2. To organize CPUSA, M-L, cells in the South, to exploit all "racial situations" that might arise there, to agitate the population, and create situations which would require the use of Federal troops so that Americans would be fighting Americans;
3. To establish and maintain an accelerated recruiting program to include acceptance of anyone who is an anti-imperialist.

On May 5, 1967, the above source advised that the CPUSA, M-L, continued to exist.

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APPENDIX

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE,
CHICAGO CHAPTER

A source advised in October, 1960, that the Chicago Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) was formed during the summer of 1960 at Chicago, Illinois, under the direct guidance and leadership of RICHARD CRILEY, a member of the State Committee, Communist Party (CP) of Illinois.

A second source in August, 1960, furnished a leaflet entitled "What Is Really Happening in Cuba?" distributed by the FPCC in Chicago. The aims and purposes of the FPCC as set forth in this leaflet include the following: "To disseminate the truth, to combat untruth; to publish and distribute factual information which the United States mass media suppresses. In general, to contribute to foundations for peace, friendship, and understanding between ourselves and the Cuban people." The leaflet reflects the FPCC plans to accomplish these aims: "By mailing of information bulletins; organizing public meetings and forums; providing speakers, movies, and slides for meetings of interested organizations, placing ads in newspapers; to visit Cuba and see for themselves what conditions really are."

A third source advised on March 9, 1964, that there has been no activity of the FPCC in Chicago since late November, 1963, and for all intents and purposes the organization is defunct.

[REDACTED]

61

APPENDIXFAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The April 6, 1960, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contained a full-page advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening in Cuba," placed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, Dr. CHARLES A. SANTOS-BUCH identified himself and ROBERT TABER as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified he and TABER obtained funds from the Cuban Government which were applied toward the cost of the aforementioned advertisement.

On May 16, 1963, a source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between Communist Party (CP) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements to exert their power within the FPCC and thereby influence FPCC policy. This source added that during the past year there had been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that their influence as of May, 1963, was negligible.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On May 20, 1963, a second source advised that VINCENT "TED" LEE, FPCC National Office Director, was then formulating FPCC policy and had indicated that he had no intention of permitting FPCC policy to be determined by any other organization. This source stated that LEE believed that the FPCC should advocate resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and should support the right of Cubans to manage their revolution without interference from other nations. LEE did not advocate supporting the Cuban revolution per se.

APPENDIX

The November 23, 1963, edition of "The New York Times" reported that Senator THOMAS J. DODD of Connecticut had called FPCC "the chief public relations instrument of the Castro network in the United States." It is to be noted that Senator DODD was a member of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee which twice conducted hearings on the FPCC.

The December 27, 1963, edition of "The New York World Telegram and Sun" newspaper stated that the pro-CASTRO FPCC was seeking to go out of business and that its prime activity during its lifetime had been sponsorship of pro-CASTRO street rallies and mass picket lines, and the direction of an active propaganda mill highlighting illegal travel-to-Cuba campaigns. Its comparatively brief span of life was attributed to mounting anti-CASTRO American public opinion, the 1962 Congressional hearings which disclosed FPCC financing by CASTRO's United Nations Delegation, and ultimately, the bad publicity which the FPCC received from disclosure of activities on its behalf by suspected presidential assassin LEE H. OSWALD.

On February 6, 1964, the previously mentioned second source advised that V. T. LEE had recently remarked that the FPCC was dead and that there were no plans to organize another similar organization.

On April 13, 1964, a third source advised that there had not been any FPCC activity in many months and that the FPCC had been dissolved.

APPENDIX

MAY 2 MOVEMENT

A source advised on March 3, 1965, as follows:

The May 2 Movement (M2M), formerly known as the May 2 Committee, was organized on March 14, 1964, at New Haven, Connecticut, by a group of young people participating in a symposium "Socialism in America" being held at Yale University. The original aim of the M2M was to plan and execute a demonstration in New York City on May 2, 1964, demanding withdrawal of United States troops from Viet Nam.

The M2M was dominated and controlled by the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) and had for its aim and purpose the embarrassment of the United States government by meetings, rallies, picketing demonstrations and formation of university level clubs at which a Marxist-Leninist oriented approach and analysis was taken of United States domestic and foreign policies. This source advised on May 19, 1965, that the headquarters of the M2M was 640 Broadway, New York City, Room 307.

A second source advised on February 9, 1966, that the M2M was officially dissolved as an organization on February 6, 1966, at a meeting held on the same date in New York City by the leadership of M2M and the Progressive Labor Party.

APPENDIX

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"NATIONAL GUARDIAN"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" revised and published December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., states as follows on page 193 concerning the "National Guardian":

"1. 'established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a 'progressive' weekly ***. Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.'

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, p. 12.)"

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

A source advised on April 20, 1965, that the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), formerly known as the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), held its first national convention April 18-19, 1965, at New York, New York, to organize the PLM into a PLP. The PLP will have as its ultimate objective the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism.

The "New York Times" City Edition, Tuesday, April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP. The PLP was described as an outgrowth of the PLM. Its officers were identified as HILTON ROSEN, New York, President, and WILLIAM KPTON of New York and MORT SCHER of San Francisco Vice Presidents. A 20-member National Committee was elected to direct the party until the next convention.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962 by Mr. ROSEN and Mr. SCHEER after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor," a bi-monthly magazine, "Challenge," a monthly New York City newspaper, and "Speak," a West Coast newspaper.

The April, 1967, issue of "Challenge," page 14, states that, "This paper is dedicated to fight for a new way of life—where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire government on every level."

A second source advised on September 26, 1966, that the PLP utilizes the address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York, but also utilizes an office in Room 617, 1 Union Square, West, New York City, where PLP publications are prepared.

APPENDIX

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
CHICAGO BRANCH

In May, 1967, a source advised that it was his understanding that the currently active Chicago Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was one of the founding branches of the SWP at a 1938 Chicago Trotskyist Convention, and it follows the aims and principles of the SWP which maintains national headquarters in New York City.

Members of the Chicago Branch serve as SWP national functionaries, and per capita membership dues and a sustaining fund quota are sent by this branch on a monthly basis to SWP national headquarters.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC (SCEF)

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare (SCHW) was cited as a communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, June 12, 1947. In the same House report, "The Southern Patriot" was cited as an "organ" of the SCHW.

An amendment to the charter of the SCHW dated April 26, 1946, changed its name to the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Incorporated (SCEF), and stated its purpose to be to improve the educational and cultural standards of the Southern people in accordance with the highest American democratic institutions, traditions and ideals.

The masthead of the April, 1967, issue of "The Southern Patriot" indicates that it is the publication of SCEF, editorial and business offices of which are located at 3210 West Broadway, Louisville, Kentucky, Eastern office of which is located at Suite 412, 799 Broadway, New York City, New York. "The Southern Patriot" is published once each month, except July. SCEF is stated to be dedicated to ending discrimination based on race, creed, color, sex, national origin or economic condition.

CARL BRADEN is identified as Executive Director of SCEF and ANNE BRADEN as editor of "The Southern Patriot."

Mrs. ALBERTA AHEARN, 2311 Payne Street, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party, Louisville, Kentucky, testified on December 11 and 13, 1954, in Jefferson County, Kentucky Criminal Court in a State sedition prosecution against CARL JAMES BRADEN. She identified CARL BRADEN and his wife, ANNE MC CARTHY BRADEN, as having been known to her as members of the CP from January, 1951, to December, 1954.

The SCEF is self-described as having deep roots in the South where it began as the educational wing of the SCHW, organized in 1938 to work for economic and political reform. When the SCHW disbanded in the late 1940's, SCEF continued as an independent organization, rallying support for integration and democracy and helping to stimulate and nurture new movements of the early 1960's. The SCEF maintained headquarters in Louisiana for twenty years but in 1966 moved its headquarters to Louisville, Kentucky.

APPENDIX

SCEF (CONTINUED)

A source advised on March 2, 1961, that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, a CP functionary, stated at a meeting of the CP in Baltimore, Maryland, on February 25, 1961, that the CP is not connected with any progressive movement but indirectly they do have some influence in the SCEF.

A second source, who is familiar with some phases of CP activity in the New Orleans area, advised on June 3, 1966, that during the time that the SCHW was in existence, members of the CP were members of and actively worked in the SCHW; however, since the formation of the SCEF, CP members have not been encouraged to work in the SCEF. The source stated that the SCEF is a progressive, liberal organization, which he considers a CP front organization because it has gone along with the CP on certain issues, particularly on the racial issue.

A third source advised on May 25, 1965, that GEORGE MEYERS, a CP functionary, expressed great admiration for CARL and ANNE BRADEN and the SCEF, with which they are affiliated, and expressed the view that the SCEF is the best organization in the South as far as doing effective work is concerned and that they have a better idea of what they are doing, where they are heading, and influence other organizations for the better.

The second source also advised on June 3, 1966, that many people who are officials and supporters of the SCEF, while liberal in their views, are by no means communists.

APPENDIXSOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC)

On November 1, 1966, a first source advised that the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC) with headquarters at 1703 Portland Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee, was formed on the weekend of April 3-5, 1964, to stimulate activity of Southern student groups in areas of civil rights, peace, academic freedom, civil liberties, capital punishment and unemployment. Originally, it was to be a white counterpart of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). It has agreed to work with similar interested groups such as SNCC and Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), and Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF). SSOC is a fraternal affiliate of SDS.

Beginning in the Fall of 1966, SSOC became a membership organization and embarked on a campaign to form local chapters on various college campuses throughout the South. SSOC publishes, October through May each year, a publication, "New South Student," which according to the above source has increasingly espoused and defended the pro-Communist and anti-United States position on domestic and foreign policy.

On September 27, 1966, a second source advised that Donald Boner of Nashville, Tennessee, while in attendance at a Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) Youth Conference, Camp Webatuck, New York, September 12, 13 and 14, 1966, gave a report regarding Nashville, saying that CP personnel were concentrating on organizing rent strikes, working with SSOC and SCEF and establishing a Socialist Study Group for students. He predicted future rioting, which, he said, the CP must take advantage of. He emphasized that more CP youth must be sent South.

On August 12, 1966, a third source advised that Donald Leslie Boner, white male, age 22, of 3105 Louise Drive, Nashville, Tennessee, had been in the CP about four months.

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANISING COMMITTEE (SSOC)

On September 27, 1966, and again on June 2, 1967, the second source advised that during the Summer of 1966, the CPUSA concentrated its youth cadre in organizing projects in several cities in an effort to recruit for and strengthen local CP youth organizations. Nashville, Tennessee, was included in this project. The youth placed in charge of the Nashville project was Donald Leslie Boner, with funds to be made available for three to five full-time organizers in Nashville. Jacqueline Saindon, also known as Jackie, of the CP in New York, New York, a Queens College student, came to Nashville in the Summer of 1966 for this purpose. At the CPUSA Youth Conference held at Camp Webatuck, New York, liaison had been made with SSOC; that contact had also been made with black militants on Nashville Negro college campuses; and that a beginning had been made toward organizing in the Nashville Negro community. He said he thought a riot was possible in the near future in the Negro community and the CP must take advantage of same. He emphasized that some main efforts were to work with SSOC and SCEP. Following the conference, attendees Brian Heggen and Patricia Louis Rabbitt, also known as Patti Rabbitt, traveled to Nashville to join Boner's organizing efforts there.

On February 28, 1967, a fourth source advised that Patti Rabbitt of Seattle, Washington, a member of the Northwest CP District, had gone to Nashville, Tennessee, to organize in connection with a CP assignment.

On June 8, 1967, source five advised that Patti Rabbitt, Brian Heggen, Donald Leslie Boner and wife Carol Stevens Boner are all active members of SSOC in Nashville and that Heggen is now editor of the official SSOC publication "New South Student."

On July 7, 1967, source six advised that Donald Boner and wife Carol Boner attended a CPUSA Youth Conference at Camp Abelard, New York, July 1 through 4, 1967.

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC)

The masthead of the June, 1967, issue of "Southern Patriot", official publication of SCEP, lists Carol Stevens Boner and Anne Braden as Editors and lists Carl Braden as Executive Director.

The "Nashville Banner," Nashville, Tennessee, newspaper issue of May 5, 1967, reported that SSOC was preparing for the May 17, 1967, appearance of Mike Zagarell, National Youth Director, CPUSA, at Vanderbilt University; that Bill Doss, Press Agent for SSOC, on May 12, 1967, brought to the "Banner" office publicity material which the CP had sent to SSOC.

The April, 1967, issue, Volume IV, No. 4, of "New South Student", published each month, October through May, by SSOC, carried an article on page 22 entitled "CIA American Labor", by Donald Boner, a review of a book entitled "The CIA and American Labor", authored by George Morris, Labor Editor of "The Worker", east coast Communist newspaper. Boner is described therein as an active member of the Nashville SSOC Chapter.

APPENDIX

SPARTACIST LEAGUE (SL), Formerly
known as the Revolutionary Committee
of the Fourth International

A source advised on September 9, 1964, the Revolutionary Committee of the Fourth International (RCFI) was also known as the Spartacist Committee and the Spartacist Group. The source described the RCFI as being composed of former members of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) who were led by JAMES ROBERTSON.

A second source advised on March 4, 1964, that FARRELL DOMBS, National Secretary of the SWP, sent a letter to all SWP branches in February, 1964, in which he advised that JAMES ROBERTSON announced on February 10, 1964, that his faction would publicly criticize the SWP and had followed this with a public organ called "Spartacist" in which they attacked the SWP.

A third source advised on September 7, 1966, that the RCFI held a Founders' Conference of the Spartacist League at Chicago, Illinois, from September 3-5, 1966. On September 4, 1966, it was stated that the objective of the SL was to destroy the capitalist system and the capitalist society and create a workers' class system and a workers' class society.

The May-June, 1967, issue of "Spartacist" reflects "Published by the Central Committee of the Spartacist League."

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIXSTUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community and provide for its complete control by students. GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anticommunist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of April 18, 1967, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

1APPENDIXW.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)

A source advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates were told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention.

The second source advised in September, 1966, that MIKE WAGARELL, CPUSA Youth Director, stated that in Negro communities the Party still supported the plan to build "left" socialist centers and to solidify the Party base through the DCA. This source also advised in September, 1966, that DANIEL RUBIN, CPUSA National Organizational Secretary, stated the Party believes the DCA should have a working-class outlook and be a mass organization favorable to socialism, socialist countries and Marxism, and in April, 1967, advised that GUS HALL, CPUSA General Secretary, indicated the DCA primary emphasis should be on developing mass resistance to the draft.

A third source advised in September, 1967, that JARVIS TYNER was elected chairman of the DCA on September 10, 1967, at the Third National Convention of the DCA held in New York, New York, from September 8-10, 1967.

A fourth source advised during August, 1967, that JARVIS TYNER is a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA.

A fifth source advised on September 21, 1967, that the headquarters of the DCA is located at 34 West 17th Street, New York, New York.

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APPENDIX

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS
OF CHICAGO (DCC)

On May 3, 1965, a source advised that on June 30, 1964, a group of young people who attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) met in Chicago and adopted a statement of purpose and constitution forming the DCC as an affiliate of the national DCA.

A second source advised on May 1, 1967, that DCA chartered clubs in the Chicago area are the West Side DCC and the North Side DCC, neither of which currently maintain a headquarters. ~~There is no central headquarters for the DCC~~ and there are no unchartered clubs in this area.

The second source advised that the majority of DCC members are also members of the CP.

During the past year DCC activity has been almost nonexistent.

APPENDIX

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE-
LOS ANGELES BRANCH

On May 5, 1966, a source advised that in February, 1958, an unnamed organization was formed in Los Angeles by youth members of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) to support the newspaper "Young Socialist" (YS). This organization was formed as a result of the National Conference of Young Socialist Supporters held in Detroit, Michigan, in December, 1958, where a loose national organization was created around the YS with headquarters in New York City.

The organization remained unnamed, although commonly referred to as the Los Angeles Committee of Young Socialist Supporters (LACYSS) until February, 1960, when they adopted the name Young Socialist Alliance (YSA).

A second National Conference of YS Supporters was held April 15-17, 1960, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, at which the national organization YSA was created. The YSA at Los Angeles is an integral part of the national organization and receives its directives from YSA Headquarters in New York City.

The YSA in Los Angeles is actually the youth organization of the SWP and follows the SWP aims and purposes to the letter.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of the YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles of revolutionary socialism.

On March 10, 1967, a source advised that the YSA was formed during 1957, by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP.. The source further advised that the YSA has recently become more open about admitting that it is the youth group of the SWP and that an SWP representative has publicly stated that the YSA is the SWP's youth group.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Rooms 532-536, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A characterization of "Young Socialist" is set out separately.

APPENDIX

"YOUNG SOCIALIST"

The "Young Socialist" is a magazine published five times a year by the Young Socialist Alliance. The October, 1964, edition, the initial edition utilizing the magazine format, relates that this magazine succeeds the "Young Socialist" newspaper in an effort to provide "more facts on more general issues than a small newspaper can."

The "Young Socialist" newspaper was formerly described as the official organ of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA).

The "Young Socialist" maintains office space at the headquarters of the YSA, Rooms 532-536, 41 Union Square, West, New York City, and has a mailing address of Post Office Box 471, Cooper Station, New York, New York 10003.

A characterization of the YSA is set out separately.

INDEX OF NAMES

[REDACTED] b1
 ASHLEY, KAREN.....26, 43-45
 BADANES, JERRY.....29
 BEREZIN, JUDY.....25
 BERGER, ART.....29
 BOTTS, EDWARD.....29
 BOYKIN, JUNEBUG.....11
 BUCKLEY, NEIL.....[REDACTED] 93 b7d
 CALVERT, GREG.....24, 26, 28, 33, 34, 86, 93, 94
 CERVE, JOHN.....26 b1
 CLAMAGE, DINA.....43
 CLARK, BRUCE.....60
 COLEMAN, LES.....47
 CRANE, MIKE.....26
 DAVIDSON, CARL.....23, 26, 35, 52, 94
 DAVIS, RENNIE.....55, 82, 94
 DIVALE, WILLIAM.....51
 DREIER, THORNE.....28, 94
 DUTSCHKE, RUDI.....74
 DUNN, JON.....28
 EANET, SUE.....28
 ELSON, MARY.....43
 EIDREE, ALICE.....43, 45, 46
 FARDER, BERNARD.....55, 94
 FITE, JIM.....25
 FROMPTON, ROBERT.....26
 FUERST, JOHN.....26, 28 [REDACTED] b1
 GELLEN, KAREN.....24
 GILBERT, STEPHEN W.....59, 60
 GITLIN, TODD.....35
 GOLD, TED.....26
 GOLDFIELD, MIKE.....43
 GORDON, JEFFREY.....26, 95
 GROVE, BOB.....51
 [REDACTED] b1
 HALLIWELL, STEVE.....26, 28
 HARDESTY, MAR.....43

INDEX OF NAMES

HART, HOLLY.....43
 HORTON, JOH.....43
 JACOBS, JOHN.....26, 95
 JAKK, NAOMI.....26
 [REDACTED] b1
 JENNINGS, ED.....43
 JONES, JEFF.....26, 44, 46, 81, 89 b1
 KALB, PHYLLIS.....51, 90 b1
 KAPCHUK, TED.....26 b1
 [REDACTED] b1
 KINDRED, STEVE.....55
 KINOY, ARTHUR.....48 b1
 KISSINGER, CLARK.....28, 52, 97
 KLEIMAN, MARK.....28, 97 b7d
 KOONAN, KAREN.....51
 KUSHNER, FRED.....55 b1
 [REDACTED] b7c
 LEVIN, ALAN.....42, 43
 LIPPMAN, STEPHEN.....68
 MC CARTHY, TIM.....24, 26, 30 b7d
 MILEMAN, PAUL.....26, 98
 MORRA, BENN.....26
 MOSHER, TOM.....11
 OGLESBY, CARL.....26, 98
 OR IS, PETER.....51
 ORT, DAVID.....51
 PARDUN, ROBERT.....23, 35 b1
 PO---MAN, BRUCE.....25
 RAKOCKY, ANDREW.....100
 REAVES, PAUL.....99
 RIDENOUR, RONALD.....48, 51
 ROCKWELL, [REDACTED].....43
 ROSE, STUART.....68
 ROTHKOPF, STEVE.....55
 RUDD, MARK.....26, 43-45
 RUSSELL, PHIL.....43
 RYAN, SHEILA.....43, 99

INDEX OF NAMES

SACKS, ALLAN.....24,28,68
SCHREIDEN, LINDA.....26
SCHNEIDER, PETER.....26
SEGAL, JEFF.....26,99 b1
SHAPIRO, STEVE.....26
SHARGEL, SUE.....26
SHARON, MIKE.....43
SHERO, JEFF.....28,100
SHINOFF, JOBY.....29
SHINOFF, PAUL.....28,43
SHOMER, BOB.....24,28
SILBAR, EARL.....28 b1
SILVERSTONE, AL.....50,51,90 b1
SIMMONS, BILL.....95
SPIEGEL, MIKE.....23 37,38,81,89 b7d
STEINER, MARC.....43
STURGIS, PATRICK.....29
STYRON, MARY ALICE.....92

TAUS, ROGER.....26,100
TERRY, PEGGY.....29,100 b1
TIMPOSKY, BOB.....43
TOMASHEVSKY, BOB.....26,101
URBAN, VERNON.....11,13
VENEZIALE, JOHN.....28
VIZZARD, MARIANN.....51

WATSON, BILL.....25
WEISMAN, JEANNIE.....26,43
WELLMAN, TONI.....26
WILKERSON, CATHY.....28,101

YOUNGBLOOD, CAROL.....11
YOUNGBLOOD, DOUGLAS.....6,11

ZAGARELL, MIKE.....101 b7d



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Title STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - SDS

Reference Report of Special Agent [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] dated and captioned
as above at Chicago. b7c

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.